THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAIN ROBBERY: A SERIES ON THE RAILROADS . . . P. 3

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THE ADMIRAL RIDES OUT A STORM
Lewis L. Strauss before the Senate Commerce Committee

THE EYES ARE ON GENEVA

Will death of Dulles mark end of an era? The world hopes so

By Kumar Goshal

WHEN THE GENEVA conference resumed after the foreign ministers returned from the funeral of John Foster Dulles in Washington, most observers looked for at least a slight improvement in the psychological atmosphere of the meetings.

For the passing of Dulles may well have marked the end of an era in American foreign policy. The London **Daily Herald** (May 25) seemed to express a worldwide longing when it said:

"There are many roads to peace besides the one Mr. Dulles traveled. The world hopes that the statesmen who follow him will be flexible enough to try them all."

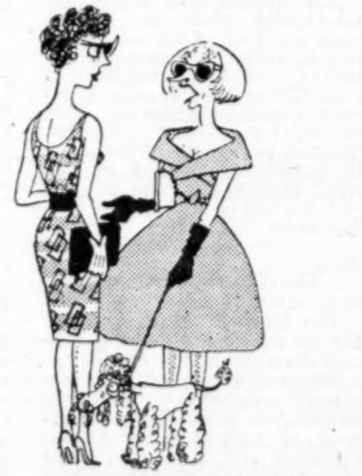
To try the "many roads" would obviously require that Washington untie the "package deals" and abandon the all-or-nothing approach on which previous conferences on disarmament and nuclear weapons test suspension have foundered. It would mean Western acceptance of peaceful coexistence not only with the Soviet Union but also with the People's Republic of China. The disarmament conference is now in abeyance; on the others, some hopeful signs were visible last week.

MOSCOW IS POSITIVE: At the foreign ministers' conference U.S. Secy. of State Herter—who will have to cut the package knot if it is to be done—is under pressure from both sides. Soviet Premier Khrushchev in Moscow has been steadily accentuating the positive, assuring everyone that the foreign ministers must succeed, must make "new efforts" if they fail to reach agreement "at the first try."

Following this policy, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said he was willing to "seriously" discuss four issues bound together in the U.S. package: (1) a fresh approach to the status of West Berlin; (2) an East-West non-aggression pact; (3) establishment of an East-West German committee to increase contact between the two Germanys; (4) setting up a zone of limited armed forces in Central Europe.

PARIS-BONN AXIS: The London **New Statesman** commented (May 23) that "it is the West's consciousness of Gromyko's comparative flexibility which gives bite to this conference." But it noted that the West was divided on the question: "Should Soviet flexibility simply be exploited—or reciprocated?" The British held the second view, and undoubtedly pressure from them was partly responsible for the statement of U.S. Asst. Secy. of State Andrew Berding that it might

(Continued on Page 4)



Lancaster, Daily Express, London
"If you ask me, there'd be a lot less tension if all those Foreign Ministers stayed at home for a few months and reached full disagreement by post."

THE (PRIVATE) POWER AND THE GLORY

This is Admiral Strauss

By Robert E. Light

> *During a recent test series in the Pacific, Mr. [Lewis L.] Strauss commented that the current test series was engaged in making "cleaner" bombs. A few days later a colleague of mine at Los Alamos came to me and remarked: "At the very time that Mr. Strauss was making that statement I was engaged in experiments in the Pacific designed to increase the amount of poisonous fallout from nuclear bombs." Then he asked me, with a sense of dismay in his voice: "Why does Strauss have to volunteer such outright lies?"*
>
> —**Dr. David L. Hill,** physicist, before the Senate Commerce Committee, May 1.

LIES HAVE BROUGHT many men to Washington and kept them there for extended terms. But charges of playing loose with the truth last week threatened to send Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss back to Wall Street. In two months of Senate hearings on confirmation of his nomination as Secretary of Commerce, Strauss has been accused of "lying" uttering an "unqualified falsehood" and making a statement that was "completely without justification or excuse."

But the Commerce Committee approved the nomination by one vote and sent it to the Senate. If it passed there, it would be due largely to the efforts of Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) in lining up Southern support and pressure from the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and other business groups.

Opposition to Strauss came mostly from scientists and Senators for his conduct as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1953 to 1958. Three old charges were recalled to Strauss' disadvantage: (1) High-handed "dictatorial" rule; (2) opposition to public power evidenced by his involvement in the Dixon-Yates scandal; (3) over-zealous "security" consciousness and personal vindic-

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THE PICTURE IS NOT A PRETTY ONE

Integration of South's schools--five years after

By Louis E. Burnham

FIVE YEARS AFTER the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, outlawing enforced segregation in public schools, the picture in the South is one of diminishing compliance and mounting problems.

The Court verdict, and the command issued a year later to proceed "with all deliberate speed," embraced the school systems of 17 Southern and Border states and the District of Columbia. In these areas some 9,660,000 white and 2,970,344 Negro pupils had been attending segregated schools under the legal proscription of the 1896 Plessey vs. Ferguson decision.

In the past five years all but five of these states have taken some steps toward desegregation, and this would appear, at first glance, to be a substantial achievement. But a closer look reveals that a count of states can be misleading.

AN ILLUSORY FACT: By calling the roll of school districts, a somewhat clearer picture emerges. The affected states contain 8,597 school districts. Of these, 2,909 accommodate both white and Negro pupils. Little better than a fourth of the latter—802 by count—have admitted Negro children to formerly white schools.

Further investigation reveals how illusory even this fact can be. For 783 of the desegregated districts are located in the Border states and the nation's capital. Aside from Washington, these are areas where the Negro population constitutes a small percentage of the total. Complete integration in West Virginia, where Negroes are 5.4% of the citizenry, cannot be neatly balanced against absolute segregation in Mississippi where they are nearly half.

TOKEN REPRESENTATION: To this

(Continued on Page 9)

THE MAIL BAG

Vitamin H-3

SALEM, ORE.

Referring to the article, "This Young Man is 100 Years Old"—Wow!

Since you are already marketing vitamins, hurry, hurry to get this wonder cure for us.

Sam J. Harms

●

DALLAS, TEX.

I'm good and ready for some Vitamin H-3. Where and when will we be able to get it? Sagging, crepy necks and buckling knees can't wait forever!

E. Hughes

●

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Are Vitamins H-3 pills or inoculations available in the U.S.? If so, where; at what cost; do they require a prescription? Or, is it necessary to go to Bucharest to procure this treatment? How long would the treatment take, etc?

Dryden Phelps

●

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Your first article on Vitamin H-3 (Nov. 10, 1958) included the address of the discoverer, Dr. Anna Aslan of Bucharest, Rumania. I wrote to her in December and in April received a reply in English, mimeographed, with her written signature, dated March 24. The letter stated that H-3 has been produced on an industrial scale under the name of Gerovital H-3 and its sale is handled by Chimimport, Str. Doamnei 12, Bucharest.

Chimimport will give all inquirers details concerning the means of obtaining supplies. Dr. Aslan's **Institut de Geriatrie** engages only in scientific research and clinical activity.

Also, doctors may obtain full information about Dr. Aslan's work and that of her associates, in a collection of reports and articles translated into English and published by Miss Frances Coleman, Consultants Bureau, Inc., 227 W. 17 St., New York 11, N.Y. The full report, titled "Research in Novocaine Therapy in Old Age," costs $12.50. The table of contents will be sent free, to doctors only.

Name withheld

The Chicago hearings

CHICAGO, ILL.

The GUARDIAN story (May 18) on the Chicago House Un-American Activities Committee hearings may have left an overly negative impression, certainly unintended. The advance campaign to expose the House Committee hearings was effective enough to place the Committee on the defensive. The defensive posture of the Committee was still more evident during the testimony of Leon Katzen, chairman, and myself, as secretary of the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights. We continued to press the charges that the Committee had violated the rights of witnesses.

The American Civil Liberties Union, Illinois Division, said in a statement at the conclusion of the first day's hearing: "The Committee today gave a classic example of the abuse of constitutional liberties that invariably results from the existence of a governmental committee whose major function is to examine into political beliefs. In summoning Katzen and Criley to appear, the Committee quite clearly departed from even its own announced purposes, and took the occasion to interrogate publicly these men because they had published a leaflet denouncing the Committee's current hearings."

Harry Barnard, author and columnist, titled his weekly column in the Chicago American (5/13) "House Un-American Probes Lambasted." As one direct result of the Chicago hearings, I believe that the Committee will think twice before it issues more last minute punitive subpenas.

Whatever our critical estimate of the narrow legalisms and retreats from principle of Ralph Helstein's leadership of the United Packinghouse Workers Union, this should not stand in the way of giving the fullest support to union members subjected to the three-fold attack of the Committee, the right-wing labor leadership (spearheaded by Patrick J. Gorman and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union), and the meat packing bosses.

Richard Criley

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

A children's book about a fuzzy white rabbit marrying a fuzzy black rabbit has been withdrawn from the open shelves of the state agency that serves Alabama's public libraries because of segregationist protests. The book has been placed on the reserve shelves, to be taken out only by specific request.

—The N.Y. **Times**, 5/22

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: B. J., Manhattan, N.Y.

See for yourself

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Springtime came early this year to Europe. By the second week of April, when the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship tourist group reached Kiev, trees were green and the great squares and streets brilliant with the season's first flowers. From the Soviet people themselves came a welcome boundless in its openhearted warmth.

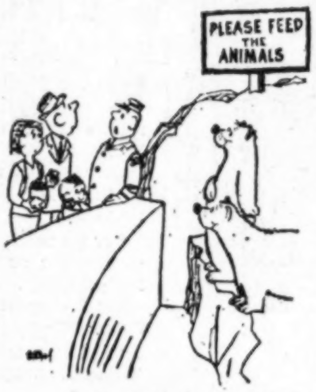
Intourist is the remarkable organization whose purpose it is to see that your visit is smoothly and efficiently arranged. From our entry into the country until our departure we carried no luggage, slept in comfortable beds, were served excellent meals promptly. saw whatever we requested to see, and traveled entirely by planes.

As for seeing relatives and friends, for a number of people in our group there were touching reunions after 40 years of separation. In Moscow there was much visiting in the homes of relatives.

This is only a brief report written in haste. There is no space to describe our visits to schools and factories, conversations with all kinds of people everywhere. You should go and see for yourself. The National Council (114 E. 32d St., N.Y. 16) by arranging these reasonably-priced tours (of which the one I described is the first; the next two are scheduled in July) has put all of us deeply in their debt.

Murray Young

Mr. Young, managing editor of New World Review, *was the leader of the tour he has described.* Ed.



Evening Standard, London

"Our budget has been cut to the bone."

Best-balanced

OAKLAND, CALIF.

If all Left papers except one had to quit, I would say keep the NATIONAL GUARDIAN as the most central in standpoint and the most representative of all the Left.

It is the best-balanced and contains the maximum of truth in the minimum of print.

Basil Maddy

Spanish refugee aid

SANTURCE, PUERTO RICO.

During the past six years, I have been sending out a call for help for refugees of the Spanish Civil War. Some 120,000 of them live in the South of France and among these there are thousands who are old, sick, mutilated and desperately in need.

During these six years, Spanish Refugee Aid, 80 E. 11 St., N.Y. 3, has raised over $250,000, which has come from the U.S., Germany, Switzerland, England, etc. Most of this (about 82%) has gone directly to their support.

But their need is still great and has increased recently because of the rise in the cost of living in France, because they are getting older, and because there are new arrivals from Franco Spain.

Can you join with me in coming to their rescue? Please help them and thank you.

Pablo Casals

Former President of Mexico Lazaro Cardenas is honorary co-chairman with cellist Casals in this endeavor; but it is doubtful that they write its literature, which talks of "Communist treachery and terror during the Civil War." Givers should protest this misuse of the refugee appeal. See review of The Struggle for Madrid, p. 8. Ed.

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

JAMES V. FORRESTAL, our late Secretary of Defense, was obsessed with the fear and conviction that the Soviet Union is preparing an armed attack on the United States. This obsession eventually drove Forrestal to extreme behavior, such as looking under beds and behind closet doors for concealed Red agents, and one night running out into the street shouting alarms about the invading Red army.

Why Forrestal committed suicide is a question no mortal can answer. . . . Many an editorial has been written in the last week over the fate of this self-destroyed man. Yet no editorial has pointed out the naked truth: that for every minute of the last four years the press itself, the radio, the government and many institutions of labor and education in our part of the world have waged a pressure campaign—amounting to psychological warfare—designed to establish firmly and unquestionably, in the mind of America and all the Western world, the very same obsessions about Russia which the public now accepts as the measure of insanity in James Forrestal.

—Editorial in the GUARDIAN, May 30, 1949.

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REPORT TO READERS

Apalachin, U.S.A.

CIVIL LIBERTARIANS (and who among us is not?) should study with growing concern—and with an eye to interests perhaps closer to our hearts—the government's pursuit of the participants in the so-called "crime convention" held on an autumn afternoon in 1957 at the estate of "beer baron" Joseph Barbara at Apalachin, N.Y., on the banks of the Susquehanna River.

Barbara and most of his guests that afternoon were of Italian birth or extraction Most were from cities in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; a few lived as far away as Kansas City, Mo., Pueblo, Colo., and San Gabriel, Calif. A local state police barracks, acting on a tip or a hunch that the gathering comprised the leadership of a figmentary Sicilian underworld organization called the Mafia, raided the gathering, took the 60-odd participants into custody but released all after questioning.

No libertarian raised an eyebrow over this incident, although it was most certainly a breach of the right of free assembly. If Barbara was a "beer baron" operating illegally, he could have been apprehended for or during the commission of an illegal act. If any of his guests were engaged in criminal activities in their home towns, local police could and should have apprehended them.

THE APALACHIN RAID made headlines throughout the country. New York State and Federal authorities took up the scent. As one after another of the Apalachin guests was questioned by grand juries and other official agencies, each refused, on constitutional grounds, to be a witness against himself (Fifth Amendment.) As a result, Immigration authorities began denaturalization and/or deportation proceedings against some of those of foreign birth. Under the law, acts of crime may be grounds for such proceedings, but the "crime" in this instance was attending a gathering and refusing to testify about it. These grounds would have been fought tooth and nail had the Apalachin gathering been, say, one held at the home of a civil liberties leader to entertain men and women engaged in defense of the foreign-born, a pursuit which the government has for years sought to label "Communist" and therefore criminal.

So we slipped a cog at that point, didn't we? And we slipped another in failing to protest when some of the witnesses were jailed for contempt of court for refusing to answer questions under "grant of immunity" (a state device for evading the Fifth Amendment.)

NOW THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (it doesn't seem to make much difference whether it is McGrath, McGranery, Brownell or Rogers, does it?) has rounded up and charged 27 of the Apalachin participants—including some already in jail on contempt charges—with "conspiracy to obstruct justice by refusing to divulge the true nature of their meeting." Named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants, in the indictment—obtained from a Federal Grand Jury in New York—were 36 others who were at Apalachin. The group of 63 has been described as "the Mafia's high command in the U.S.," according to the N.Y. **Times**.

Does this have a familiar ring. Named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants, in the Cleveland Taft-Hartley "conspiracy" case for which six have been convicted (see ad on p. 10) are a group of other individuals described in government parlance as the top leadership of "the Communist conspiracy" in the U.S.

Can you imagine what chance the Cleveland defendants will have at law if the government can be upheld in the theory that there can be a conspiracy to seek constitutional protection? Can you imagine what a precedent this would be for proceeding against actors, doctors, newspapermen, unionists or any others refusing in a group to answer questions of an Eastland or a Walter Committee?

IT IS HIGH TIME—if indeed the time has not already passed—for the American Civil Liberties Union, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Lawyers Guild and even the American Bar Assn. to enter the Apalachin case as **amici curiae**. Clarence Darrow said, years and years ago: "If there are still any citizens interested in protecting human liberty, let them study the conspiracy laws of the United States . . . [The conspiracy charge] was used to compass the death of some of the best and greatest men England ever had. It is a serious reflection that this worn-out piece of tyranny should find a home in our country."

And Justice Douglas, dissenting from the Supreme Court affirmation of the Smith Act conspiracy convictions of the U.S. Communist leaders in 1951, observed that the doctrine of conspiracy "can be made to do great evil."

Affirmation of the legal machinations against the Apalachin defendants, alien though they may seem to the concerns of U.S. libertarians, can make the worst possible law for the people of our country who are most needful of defense—the men and women who seek to change it for the better.

—THE GUARDIAN

THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAIN ROBBERY—I

The mess that may provoke a railroad strike in November

By Frank Bellamy
(First of three articles)

THE MEN AND WOMEN, about 860,000 of them, who run this country's railroads face a crucial test this fall.

Date of the showdown: Nov. 1, when a three-year contract between 23 standard rail unions and management expires.

The issues: lay-offs, wages, hours and work rules.

Railroad management's threat of an all-out drive to eliminate "featherbedding" provisions in the new contract, and its demand that three leading brotherhoods take a 15-cent hourly pay cut assures a bitter battle at the bargaining table and poses the possibility of a nation-wide rail strike. ["Featherbedding" is an employers' term for union practices designed to protect jobs against technological advances.]

The unions appear ill-prepared and undisposed to wage such a struggle. Their ranks have been decimated by lay-offs that have plunged rail employment to the lowest level since the 1890's. They are afflicted as always with disunity-breeding craft psychology and tactics. And they are mindful of what happened the last time a major strike was called.

ARMY AS STRIKEBREAKER: The last big strike was in 1946. Engineers and trainmen walked out. Under the pretense that the country was in peril from a foreign foe, President Truman seized the struck industry and used the Army to break the strike. The workers were forced back on the job under threats of wholesale discharges, and in two days the strike was all over.

The Army was used again in 1950 and 1951, with the Korean War the justification, to break smaller strikes and send railroaders back to work.

The Eisenhower Administration has not indicated whether it would regard another rail strike as a "national emergency," warranting similar tactics. However, the Administration's labor record, if that can be taken as a guide to probable policy, is certainly no better than Truman's.

The appalling rail job losses the brotherhoods have suffered have weakened their bargaining position. In the last two years 170,000 rail workers lost their jobs. Total industry employment is down to 860,000, including Class I railroads and terminal and switching companies. This is less than half the number employed in the early 1920's when employment reached its peak in this century. Even in 1933, the deepest depression year, there were more railroaders than today. One has to go back to the 1890's to find so few on the job.

PRODUCTIVITY: The chief cause has been the failure of traffic to keep pace with technology. Diesel locomotives, push-button classification yards, central traffic control over wider and wider areas, and robot switches have cut out hundreds of thousands of railroaders and increased the efficiency of those left.

According to figures released in April by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, worker productivity per man-hour rose 263% on the railroads between 1919 and 1958. Few other large industries, among the many the Labor Dept. measured, showed such a jump in recent years. The steel industry, for example, showed a productivity rise of just 22 percent since 1947. This contrasts with the 55 percent rise on Class I railroads in that period.

The men who lay and repair the tracks have suffered the most ruthless job slaughter. Over the past 30 years, technological displacement has cut track-maintenance employment to a third and has reduced the ratio of maintenance-of-way employes to all railroad employes from one in four to one in six.

Radically-new methods of laying and maintaining track, such as mechanized roadbed ballasting and electric rail welding, are not alone responsible for the precipitous decline in waymen jobs, however. Curtailment of repairs and replacement also have taken a heavy toll. So many men have been laid off, the union charges, that not enough gandy dancers remain to weed out all defective signals and replace all rotten ties.

DETERIORATION: Equipment also has been neglected. The **Wall Street Journal** reported March 16 that "the U.S. rail freight car fleet currently is in the worst shape in years. . . . Part of the decline in the car fleet has occurred because railroads are not buying new cars as fast as old ones are heading for the scrap heap. . . . On top of this slump in car-ordering is the fast rise in the number of cars needing repairs. At present, some 150,000 rail freight cars are sidetracked awaiting repairs, up 60 percent from a year ago. . . . Altogether, 8.9 percent of the nation's depleted rail fleet is out of commission."

N. Y. CENTRAL'S PUSH BUTTON, RADAR-CONTROLLED YARD AT BUFFALO
Technology has more than halved railroad jobs since the 1920's

Union spokesmen say "shameful neglect" of rolling stock and trackage is the cause of breakdowns that inconvenience passengers and defects that jeopardize the safety of passengers and crewmen.

ICC figures show that over four times more passengers were killed in 1958 than in 1957 although the number of passengers declined. And accidents to railroad workers brought injury or death to 638 additional workers, even though there was an average of 144,000 fewer employes each month in 1958 than in 1957.

FOR JOB STABILIZATION: During the recession railroads cut way down on repair and replacement. Now, with profits approaching pre-recession levels, many roads have instituted "crash programs" to catch up on the backlog of unserviceable equipment.

While the long spell of penny-pinching undoubtedly helped the carriers weather the profit slump, it hurt thousands of carmen laid off as a result. The fact that many have been rehired this year has not completely satisfied A. J. Bernhardt, president of the Railway Carmen. He said in **Labor** (March 29) that the fluctuating nature of employment "underscores the need of a stabilized year-around carbuilding and car repair program, such as we have long advocated."

One of the brotherhoods' demands at the bargaining table is expected to be a job stabilization plan to limit the railroads' power to lay off workers indiscriminately. It is also possible that the brotherhoods will press for a shorter work week as a spread-the-work measure. And, of course, higher wages.

Rail workers' earnings in 1958 averaged $101.33 a week, considerably above the average factory worker's weekly paycheck of $83.71. Three unions, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmen's Union, have served notice that they will seek a 12 percent pay increase; the Trainmen will demand a 14 percent boost. They promptly and scornfully rejected a management counterproposal that their members take a 15 cents hourly pay cut.

OTHER ISSUES: The corporations have concentrated their hottest pre-negotiation fire on working rules, specifically firemen on diesels and the dual system of pay.

- The railroads say a fireman on a diesel locomotive is no more needed than a Pullman porter on a cattle car. Canadian lines have forced the unions to eliminate diesel firemen, and U.S. roads would like to do the same.

- The brotherhoods say firemen are a safety and efficiency factor. Firemen watch for trouble on the track ahead and stand ready to take over if something happens to the engineer. They inspect equipment in the locomotive. Hardly an issue of **Labor,** rail union weekly, passes without a fireman being hailed for averting a wreck.

Under the dual system of pay, railroaders are paid on the basis of either mileage traveled or a straight hourly wage, whichever is higher. Freight-train crewmen receive a full day's pay after 100 miles, passenger trainmen after 150 miles.

- The railroads say that on today's speedy trains some crewmen earn a day's pay in four hours, while a few get by with as little as two hours of actual work.

- The brotherhoods point out that it was the railroads which originally introduced the dual basis of pay as an incentive to crewmen to move trains faster. Relatively few workers earn short-time pay, and all suffer inequities never mentioned by the companies, such as no differential for night work, no premium pay for holiday and Saturday-Sunday work, and no expenses away from home. If these inequities were corrected, the brotherhoods say, the cost to the railroads would be greater than the $500,000,000 annual cost they ascribe to "featherbedding."

WORK RULES: G. E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Assn., regards this $500,000,000 as "pure hokum. It is a figment of the run-away imagination of the railroad industry's propaganda corps," he said in the April 25 **Labor.** **Labor** is the RLEA's official organ.

Leighty and other rail union officials delight in turning the charge of featherbedding against management. They point out that in the 35-year period, 1923-58, while the number of rail workers plummeted 56 percent, the number at the management level dipped a bare 3 percent. ICC figures show 940 top rail executives received an average $33,105 in salary and bonuses in 1957. Ten years before, less than half that number—450—got an average of $31,593.

Candid railroaders do not deny there is some featherbedding, but contend it is a minor issue compared with the welfare of the riding public and the jobs and safety of railroaders. These are major issues the corporations would rather obscure.

Actually, the brotherhoods use work rules to defend themselves against the disastrous effects of job-destroying technology. The rules have prevented management from realizing all advantages inherent in new technology. Hence their determination to do away with them.

LACK OF UNITY: One source of union bargaining weakness is the disunity of the brotherhoods themselves—an old story in rail labor history. The brotherhoods historically have remained aloof from one another and from the rest of the labor movement. Time and again this has enabled management to play one brotherhood against another. When a brotherhood went on strike it seldom could count on others to strike in sympathy. More often than not, the carriers and the government then ganged up on the lone brotherhood and crushed the strike.

Gene Debs, the locomotive fireman, dreamed of merging the brotherhoods into a giant combine for their mutual protection. He organized the American Railway Union along modified industrial lines, and it grew phenomenally from 50 members to 150,000 in one year. But it lost the great 1894 Pullman Strike to the railroad companies, the Army, the Federal courts and a hostile AFL, and never recovered from the disastrous defeat.

The tragedy of 23 separate and distinct rail unions—each putting its own craft interest first, and with only their leaders loosely affiliated in the Railway Labor Executives' Assn.—is perhaps the greatest bargaining-table obstacle facing the nation's 860,000 rail workers this fall.

NEXT WEEK: Sabotage against passengers.

How they tried to silence an orchestra on Long Island

PRACTICALLY UNNOTICED in the excitement which accompanied the New York appearances of the Bolshoi Ballet, a little Long Island community was undergoing an ugly revival of cultural McCarthyism.

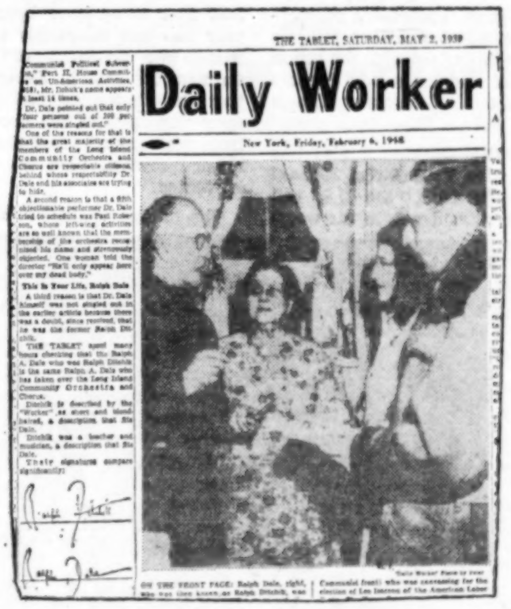
The community is Westbury, a neat suburban settlement to which many New Yorkers have moved from the hurly-burly of city life. The antagonists were the Long Island Community Orchestra and Chorus, on the one hand; and, on the other, the **Tablet**, organ of the Brooklyn Diocese of the Catholic Church. The issue was (and is): Shall the musical culture of an American community be dictated by the political standards of a pro-Father Coughlin, pro-Franco publication?

The controversy began soon after the Orchestra and Chorus on March 15 presented the second of three scheduled concerts at the Westbury High School. The dedicated amateur musicians who make up the great majority of the performers in the 80-member orchestra and 60-member chorus were thrilled by the results. For each concert, roughly 1,500 persons had competed for seats in the 1,267-capacity concert hall.

ALL KINDS REPRESENTED: The March 15 presentation featured music on the theme, "One Family, One Life, One Humanity." Members of UN delegations were invited and many came. With the rest of the audience they savored the rendition in song, dance and instrumental music of the creations of many peoples: American (including Negro and Indian), Japanese, Ukrainian, Filipino, Swedish, Scottish-Irish, Czechoslovak, Russian, Spanish, German, Italian, African, English, Bohemian, and Finnish.

With the second concert behind it, the orchestra plunged into rehearsals for its final appearance of the season, scheduled for June 6. On March 28, however, the **Tablet** intervened with a front-page article entitled: "Nassau Cultural Life Successfully Infiltrated." Four of the 15 guest artists at the two concerts, the paper charged, were "Communist and Communist-front entertainers." The four were:

- Earl Robinson, composer of "Ballad for Americans" and "The Lonesome Train," a cantata based on Abe Lincoln's funeral. At the concert he introduced the first orchestral-choral performance of his composition, "A Country They Call Puget Sound."
- Pearl Primus, a well-known interpreter of the African dance who, together with a partner, rendered four dances derived from West Africa and one from the Watusi people of Ruandi Urundi and the Belgian Congo.
- Martha Schlamme, folk singer, who sang songs of many lands.



THE TABLET, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1959

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, February 6, 1948

THE CASE OF THE DOCTORED PHOTOGRAPH
Dr. Dale (r.) says his facial appearance was subtly altered when The Tablet *reproduced this picture which appeared in the* Daily Worker *in 1948.*

- Frank H. Ilchuk, conductor of the Ukrainian Leontovich Chorus, whose six songs were infiltrated with the spirit of rustic neighborliness.

ON THE SIDE OF THE POPE: The performers, excepting Miss Primus, held their ground. Robinson let it be known he considered a composer's politics nobody's business but his own. He regarded himself "as good an American as anyone." Miss Schlamme attributed the smear to a "despicable element" and observers pointed out that the "offense" with which she was charged—opposing the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—placed her in the company of the late Pope Pius XII.

Miss Primus, through her attorney, said that for the last 11 years she has given secret information to the FBI, the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

But the performers were not the **Tablet's** main quarry. Their aim was to force the Westbury board of education to rescind permission for the June 6 concert. Even before the article appeared, the school superintendent had written to Dr. Ralph A. Dale, conductor of the orchestra, that "'highly nationalistic" groups had "strongly resented the board's bringing in some of the people who were on the program."

ORCHESTRA SHUT OUT: On March 31 the board buckled and canceled the concert on the ground of "overcrowding" in the concert hall. Subsequently it withdrew permission for the orchestra to rehearse in the hall and severed all relations with the cultural group which had been part of the community's adult education program.

When Dale called for public support of the orchestra and pressure to persuade the board to reverse its actions, the **Tablet** directed its fire at him. It made much of the fact that he had legally changed his name. It published a photograph of Dale which he says altered the contour of his nose from its appearance in the original glossy print.

The **Tablet's** editors were outraged that other newspapers displayed little enthusiasm for their hunt. **Newsday,** the biggest non-metropolitan paper in the area, called the ruckus a "silly situation" and urged that the board rescind its ruling. "Just what the Communist or Communist-front issue has to do with a group of dedicated local citizens, who hire outside talent on the basis of talent alone, is beyond our comprehension," it said.

COMMITTEE OF FRIENDS: Long Islanders filled **Newsday's** letter columns with pro and con arguments. Opposition to the orchestra was largely exclamatory and revealed how passionate a political reactionism still slumbers just below the surface of everyday life in many American communities. One writer declared: "If this [the orchestra] is what we need, I am sure every American would rather be culture-barren." Another felt: "We are having enough difficulty holding Communists in check without inviting them into our schools. In these times it is necessary to support democracy and not worry about culture."

On the other hand, Long Islanders who believe that culture and democracy are indivisible have formed the Friends of the Long Island Community Orchestra under the chairmanship of Marvin Gorode, 1063 Barbara Court, North Belmore, L.I., N.Y. And the orchestra will hold a June concert, on Sunday, the 28th, at the Westbury Music Fair. It will be an all-American program with pianist Alec Templeton as solcist.

Death of Dulles

(Continued from Page 1)

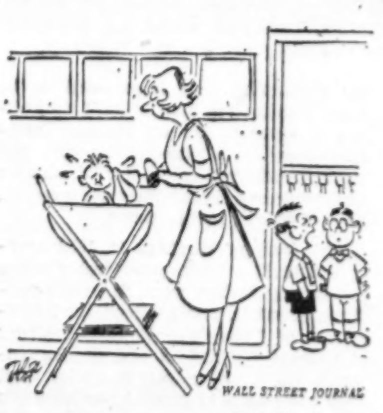
be necessary to work out an interim West Berlin agreement outside the package deal.

But the pressure from the French and the West Germans seemed to have muzzled the British and forced Herter to reassert that it was still the package deal, or nothing. The feeling in Geneva, however, was that a compromise somehow will be reached to smooth the road to the summit; that more constructive discussions would go on at private meetings, which were to begin May 29.

TEST-BAN CONFERENCE: The conference on nuclear weapons test suspension looked more promising. Herter, Gromyko and British Foreign Secy. Lloyd have been participating at this conference. Ambassador James Wadsworth, chief U.S. delegate to the test ban conference, said: "I honestly believe the Russians want a treaty." The Soviet delegation, for its part, apparently was encouraged when the U.S. Senate on April 30 unanimously passed a resolution endorsing efforts to reach an agreement on a test ban offered by Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Moscow has modified its position by accepting a compromise on the personnel of the control posts whereby one-third of the personnel would be Soviet citizens, one-third Western and one-third nationals of neutral countries. It has agreed to studies on the detection of explosions in outer space and to examine U.S. reports of underground tests.

HOW HIGH A CEILING? The Soviet Union has agreed to a limited number of annual inspections proposed by British Prime Minister Macmillan, but has found unacceptable the 60 or so minimum yearly inspections U.S. experts consider necessary for effective supervision. This conflict of views may be resolved by Humphrey's suggestion that "the ceiling on the number of inspections should only be fixed after the control posts have been established and operating for a year."



Wall Street Journal
"I can't figure people, now they're even cleaning H bombs."

In line with this, Moscow itself has suggested that the ceiling be reconsidered after two years on the basis of experience. **The New Republic** said (May 25): "There is more than one path to the Summit, and if the route marked 'German settlement' is blocked, the path marked 'test-ban agreement' may open up."

But there were obstacles. The French oppose an agreement because, as **Le Monde** said, it "would ruin to a large extent Gen. de Gaulle's hopes of moving our country up to the rank of an atomic power;" West Germany because it might be followed by a ban on nuclear weapons for its forces.

THE WORRIED VOICES: In the U.S., an effort is still being made to keep the Humphrey resolution from the floor of the House. Thomas E. Murray, former Atomic Energy Commissioner and now a consultant to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, in a memorandum to the committee, said a test-ban agreement would have "disastrous effects" on the nation's security. He urged continued testing to develop "limited and discriminating" nuclear weapons as "not only a military necessity but also a moral imperative." I. F. Stone's **Weekly** said (May 25) that Murray was back on his familiar theme that "mass murder by megaton may be wrong (unless necessary of course as a last resort against heathen Muscovy) but mass murder by kiloton is moral."

The most obvious obstacle to an agreement was the ignoring of China, which Washington refuses to recognize, but where the U.S. expects control posts to be established. Opponents of an agreement are reported to be counting on this anomaly to block ratification by Congress.

CHINA REALLY EXISTS: But the realization seems to be dawning that world peace rests on a Western understanding with China as well as with the Soviet Union. Vice President Nixon is going to Moscow, following the now well-established pattern of travel to promote presidential aspirations. Former New York Gov. Harriman, however, is blazing a new trail: he has obtained State Dept. approval to try to visit China.

And Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) said on May 3 that he would favor recognition of China to make sure a test-ban agreement would be effective.

Rockefeller turns down Willie Reid

WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT a man if he gains the Southern delegates' votes at the 1960 Republican convention but loses his own soul—and, incidentally, the national Negro vote?

New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller may well be faced with this question one day as a consequence of the decision, announced by his Albany office on May 21, to return the Negro fugitive Willie Reid to what his lawyers describe as "certain death" on a Florida chain gang.

The announcement came a day before the Governor returned to New York from a Venezuelan vacation and a week after Reid's attorneys had made an impassioned plea to Rockefeller's counsel and Lieut. Gov. Malcolm Wilson for executive action to halt the extraadition.

Convicted in Lake County, Fla., in 1952 for cutting another Negro on the hand in a gambling fight, Reid escaped to New York after serving almost two years of a 15-year chain-gang sentence. Picked up in 1955 on an FBI tip, he has fought extradition in state and Federal courts. Last week the U.S. Court of Appeals turned down his appeal for freedom. His attorneys asked the Court to stay the extradition writ while they seek Supreme Court review of the case.

THE MASTERPIECE: One of Reid's counsel, Milton F. Friedman, called Rockefeller's action a "masterpiece of executive injustice." He pointed out that the Governor had been supplied with "the shameful, fully documented story of Reid's illegal conviction and cruel and unusual punishment at the hands of Southern racists including Sheriff Willis McCall, who has an appalling record of brutality inflicted on Negroes in his custody."

THE DEMAND IS FOR A FAIR TEST

Readers take a hand in the Krebiozen battle

ON MARCH 23 AND MARCH 30, the GUARDIAN, in response to numerous requests from readers, published two full-page articles on Krebiozen and the controversy around it. They were titled: Anti-cancer agent or hoax? The stories outlined the facts in the long-standing dispute without attempting scientific judgment on the merits of the drug. The first presented the history of Dr. Andrew C. Ivy's charge that there is a conspiracy involving some American Medical Assn. officials to suppress Krebiozen and reviewed the results of his tests of the drug. Disagreement between Dr. Ivy and the Natl. Cancer Institute, the AMA and the American Cancer Society on what constitutes a fair evaluation test for Krebiozen was discussed in the second story.

Since the articles were published, the GUARDIAN received the following information from George Wheeler, its correspondent in Prague:

"There are differing opinions about Krebiozen in Czechoslovakia too, but the scientific weight is against it. First, Dr. Max Poper told me that about five years ago he wrote to Chicago inquiring about Krebiozen and received back in reply about 250 to 300 ampules of the drug. He tested it on 84 patients, 'giving them 16 shots each.' He had remarkably good results in five cases ('complete cures'); very good results in ten other cases; and 'in most cases the patients appeared to be improved.'

"Dr. Poper is now retired and has no connections with a clinic to follow up on his cases. He himself warned that cancer is a bad and complicated disease and first results may be deceptive. His own data does not add up, such as the number of ampules he received, the number treated and the number of shots per patient.

"Partly because of Dr. Poper's favorable reports, the government of Czechoslovakia decided to test Krebiozen and imported from England enough to test about 50 patients. The cancer research institute at Bulovka hospital tested it carefully. The conclusion was that the drug was passive and completely ineffective. The Czech government no longer imports it.

"Further, the Intl. Cancer Congress held in Bratislava in November, 1958, took up the question of Krebiozen and the specialists there concluded that the evidence was that it was without medical value."

The Krebiozen controversy will continue until such time as it receives an exhaustive and impartial test. And thinking people will continue to be skeptical of the medical hierarchy until Krebiozen—and other possible remedies and cures—do get a fair hearing. Below are letters from GUARDIAN readers commenting on the GUARDIAN articles.

Politics and medicine

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The recent series on the Krebiozen controversy were both interesting and timely. For our family they had a special import since we have two members currently suffering from well-developed lung cancer. As a result, I have felt impelled to do a certain amount of research in the hope of discovering treatments more salutary than the widely-used but less-than-effective methods.

While I cannot claim to have made a thorough investigation by any means in regard to Krebiozen (or of any other approach to treatment), I believe there is more merit in the case for Krebiozen than your articles present. In particular, the second article leaves the impression that the two types of scientific tests of the value of the drug—the one proposed by Dr. Ivy and the one proposed by the Cancer Institute, a division of the U.S. Public Health Service—can be equated. Unfortunately, the issues in a controlled scientific experiment are less in terms of who conducts the tests than under what conditions the tests are conducted.

While test observations should be open and public where there is a controversy, the most important conditions to control are the bias of the experimenters (and possible ones of the patients). There can be other varieties of controlled experimental designs than the ones proposed by Dr. Ivy. But examination of case records by any group of individuals—however sincere their intentions might be—without experimental or random control of case selection of original observations and the bias of the examiners is by definition not an adequate scientific test.

Vie Nuove, Rome

SEARCH FOR TRUTH

Unless and until the Institute and other powers-that-be define a more genuinely scientific experiment, the greater doubt would seem to be cast on their willingness to submit the controversial drug to a thorough testing.

I also find the articles insufficiently skeptical of the political nature of medical bodies which are, in the last analysis, essentially business organizations. They of course exercise much control over government agencies—as General Motors does in its way. You could have presented more detail in this connection on Dr. Ivy's various findings, including his detailed comparisons of his original observations on the same cases in which the AMA Status Report interpretations are at variance with his.

I feel the GUARDIAN owes it to its readers to do a more thorough investigation of the entire matter—more open-mindedly, which also means skepticism of orthodoxy in its role of stifling progress. While you're at it, there are other treatments of cancer, discouraged by the AMA leaders, which may have promise. Can you get at the politics involved, if not the scientific merits of the treatments themselves?

Psychologist

The vested interest

CEDAR SPRINGS, MICH.

I read in the March 30 GUARDIAN that doctors think there is no reason for Drs. Ivy and Durovic to be suspicious of the impartiality of a committee of the American Cancer Society or of the Cancer Institute in investigating the merits of Krebiozen. It seems to me that in this increasingly racket-breeding society we all should be just as suspicious of the ethics of the doctors' union as of the teamsters union.

I have read that the specialists among the doctors really control AMA. One can easily imagine that those doctors who have a vested interest in treatment of cancer by X-rays, radiation or surgery would dislike to have their "way of life" disrupted by a cancer treatment that really cures. I think, however, that both methods of investigation could be used and satisfy everyone except those diehard doctors who have made up their minds in their own interests, not in that of their patients.

C. B. Waters

A bill in California

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

In 1957 a bill purporting to eliminate cancer "quacks and quackery" was introduced in the California State Legislature and was defeated. This year it was again introduced under another name and, with some modification, passed the state senate by a vote of 31 to one. A constant barrage has been kept up in the press on cancer "quacks" in order to pave the way for final passage of the bill, which has an impressive list of sponsors—the state and country medical associations, the state nurses association, the League of Women Voters, the PTA and the AFL.

Horizons, Paris

In our opinion it is an AMA-sponsored bill and, aside from a few persons in the medical associations, we doubt that the members of the other organizations have any idea what the bill really is. We believe that the majority of medical men in the state is not even aware that such a bill is pending.

This discriminatory legislation appears at first glance to be innocuous; but in fact it has no more to do with the elimination of quacks and frauds in the cancer field than the "right to work" bills had to do with the right to work, or the Taft-Hartley law has to do with protecting the rights of labor. If this bill is adopted in California, we have no doubt that similar legislation will be introduced in other states. The main issue is that it is restrictive both in the treating of cancer and in depriving the cancer patient of his freedom of choice, as well as in the search for an eventual cure of this disease.

The legislation (Senate Bill 194) has been passed out of the Assembly's Committee on Public Health and is now before the Ways and Means Committee. Some indication of its real intent can be judged by the fact that the Dept. of Health expects to handle the research, testing, etc., of suspect drugs and treatments with three persons and will add only two additional enforcement officers to police cancer treatments, drugs, etc., in the entire state.

We introduced a brief at the Public Health hearing April 22. Sponsors of the bill got preferential treatment. The only speakers for the opposition—myself and a spokesman for the Seventh Day Adventists—got scant courtesy or attention. The Adventists presented a well-documented brief in opposition to the bill as a matter of principle.

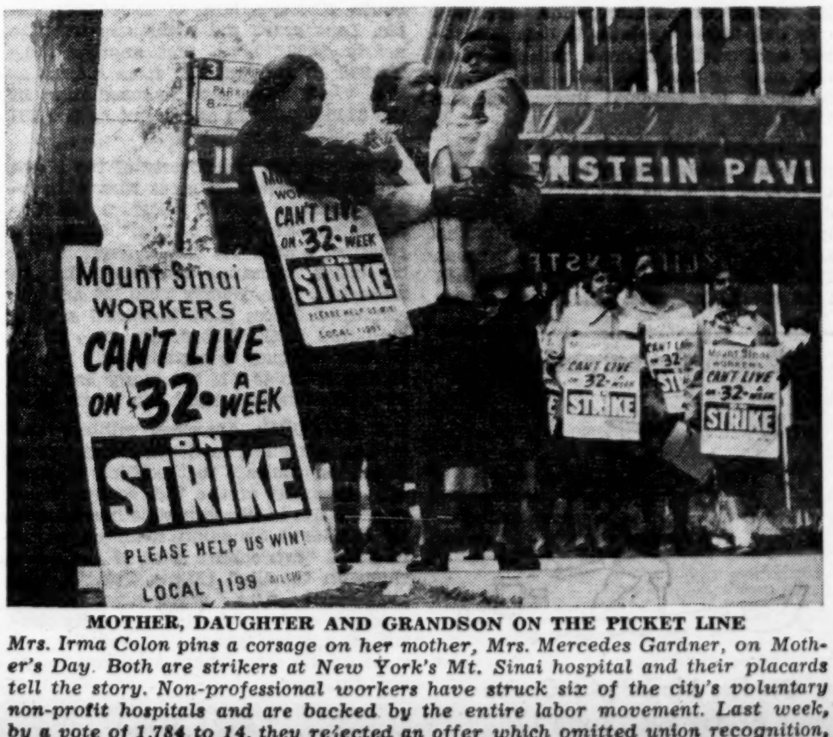
Proof that the bill is aimed at specific drugs and treatments with which the AMA happens to be in disagreement was offered by the spokesman for the local American Cancer Society who referred to a "small but vocal minority" who clamor for use of drugs and treatments not "approved" by the medical profession. Since cancer kills thousands daily and is responsible for 16% of all deaths in the U.S. alone, we don't think this kind of legislation is a minor issue.

We ourselves were surprised at the response we received to our brief. We got 130 signatures of endorsement in four days. Families of cancer victims were the most responsive, of course. There is every indication that effective opposition exists against such legislation providing the people understand what the bill's effect could be. We are continuing the signature campaign and are getting the brief out to as many people as possible throughout the state (write to address below).

We—my husband and I—felt that the GUARDIAN's Krebiozen articles did not do a good job either for or against. Had the pro-and-con articles been written by two people equally convinced on each side of this question, your readers would have been in a better position to form their own opinion.

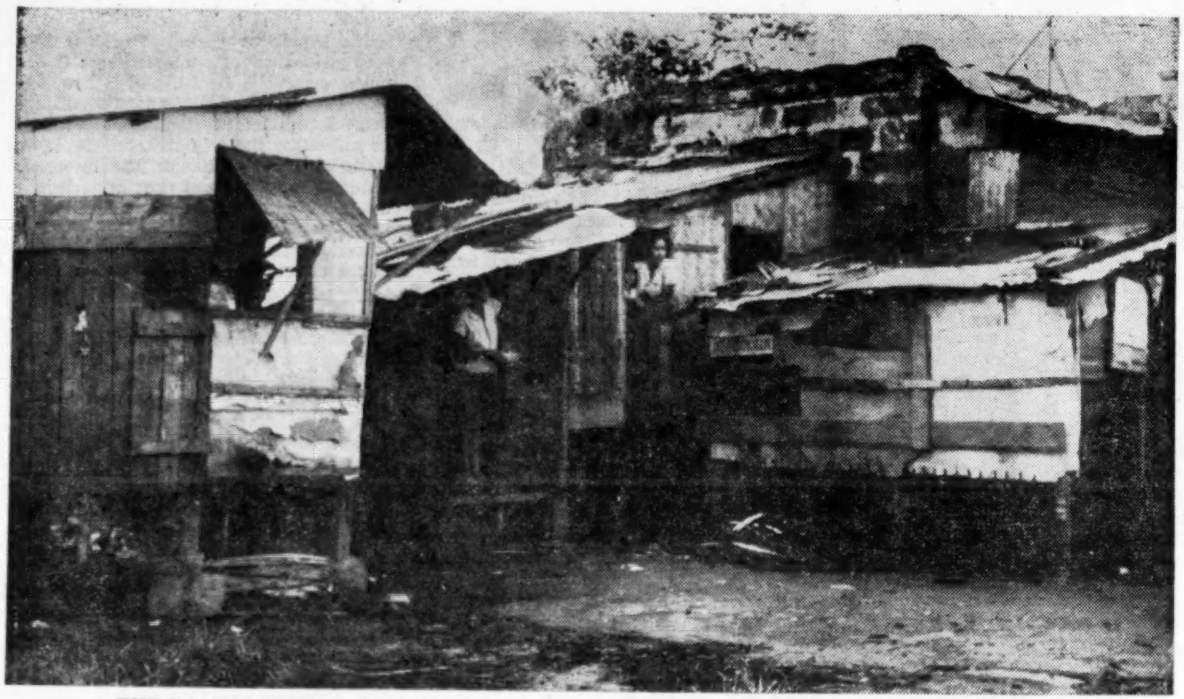
Aside from the merits or lack of merits for the drug itself is the question of Dr. Ivy's long fight with the AMA. America today has few outstanding people in any field with the courage and conviction to challenge the status quo, to withstand the kind of pressures, slanders and persecutions that have been brought to bear against Dr. Ivy. His integrity cannot be questioned. Those who have fought for justice against powerful intrenched interests should be the first to understand this.

Claire Barlow
860 Kansas St.
San Francisco 10. Calif.


Mount Sinai WORKERS CAN'T LIVE ON $32 A WEEK ON STRIKE PLEASE HELP US WIN! LOCAL 1199
NSTEIN PAVI

MOTHER, DAUGHTER AND GRANDSON ON THE PICKET LINE

Mrs. Irma Colon pins a corsage on her mother, Mrs. Mercedes Gardner, on Mother's Day. Both are strikers at New York's Mt. Sinai hospital and their placards tell the story. Non-professional workers have struck six of the city's voluntary non-profit hospitals and are backed by the entire labor movement. Last week, by a vote of 1,784 to 14, they rejected an offer which omitted union recognition, major demand, and threatened to extend the walk-out.



THE U.S. HAS POURED $3,000,000,000 INTO THE PHILIPPINES IN NON-MILITARY AID SINCE 1945

A few get rich, but the mass of the people continue to live in do-it-yourself shacks like these

A LOOK AT WHERE THE MONEY GOES

U.S. foreign aid: 'Security' or loot?

WASHINGTON in the last weeks has been witnessing the annual tug-of-war between the President and the Congress over foreign aid.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, President Eisenhower has asked for $3,930,000,000 in new funds. Almost two-thirds of this is for military assistance in one form or another to U.S. allies; $700,000,000 would go to the Development Loan Fund, which provides credit and loans payable in local currencies instead of dollars for projects in underdeveloped countries.

Sen. Fulbright and some of his colleagues find it too heavily loaded in favor of military aid. They are "alarmed about the effects on underdeveloped nations of the relatively huge sums being allotted from Pakistan to South Korea for military purposes" (N.Y. **Times**, March 22). They also questioned whether such aid was really promoting America's security.

MATTER OF EMPHASIS: Columnist Walter Lippmann spelled out the purpose of such aid when he noted (April 28) that U.S. gift of jet planes to a Latin American dictator, for example, only helped the "dictator to defend himself against his internal enemies, and that may or may not be a good thing to do in the national interest of the U.S."

Fulbright urged instead a greater emphasis on purely economic assistance. He did not go so far as to eliminate or even drastically reduce military aid; he merely suggested giving the President the authority to increase from the present 10% to 30% the transfer of military aid fund to civilian uses. But he did recommend guaranteeing the Development Loan Fund $1,500,000,000 a year for five years in order to assure continuity of aid for long-term projects in underdeveloped lands.

This was vigorously opposed by William H. Draper Jr., former Under Secretary of the Army and now chairman of the special Presidential economic aid study committee. He told the House Foreign Affairs Committee it would be disastrous to reduce military aid. He said he had learned from "a usually responsible source" that People's China had increased its foreign aid program by 218% last year. Declaring that the President's request for military aid was already below a safe minimum, Draper asked Congress to boost it by an addition $400,000,000.

HOW IT'S USED: Since an increasing share of U.S. foreign aid has been going to America's Asian allies, a glance at a couple of them might throw some light on the purpose of such aid and the use being made of it by the recipient nations.

During the past nine years the U.S. has poured more than $2,500,000,000 into South Korea, a land of 22,000,000 people. Last year's aid alone amounted to nearly $500,000,000, plus another $50,000,000 in surplus U.S. farm commodities. Washington also financed most of the $111,000,000 in goods sent by the UN for postwar rehabilitation.

Nevertheless, the poverty of the South Koreans remains so great that a Lutheran minister said it "disgraces all humanity in the sight of God" (**The Progressive**, March 19, 1959). Even in the big cities thousands of families live in makeshift huts. Nearly 5,000,000 are unemployed. Prices have increased a hundred-fold in the last decade. The South Korean currency is optimistically pegged at 500 hwan to $1, but many businessmen do not accept the hwan to pay bills.

U.S. LUXURY: American military and civilian personnel in South Korea live in luxury in contrast to the Koreans' poverty. Members of the U.S. economic aid mission live in Western-style houses built by President Syngman Rhee on a hill in Seoul "overlooking some of the worst slums in the city" (**Times**, Feb. 7). U.S. authorities were reportedly building modern, centrally-heated and fully electrified military housing in secluded sections of the cities where American troops are stationed.

Protected by barbed wire, these American enclaves will be completely self-contained, inevitably reminding Asians of the unforgotten enclaves of former Western rulers. They offer a glaring contrast in standards of living and give the South Koreans the impression of permanent occupation of their country by U.S. forces.

Author Pearl Buck noted a by-product of the stationing of the American troops in South Korea: children — fathered by American soldiers—"dying like flies" in Korean orphanages while Washington stalls their adoption in the U.S. She quoted Syngman Rhee as saying that these half-American children must soon be removed from Korea "even if we have to drop them in the Pacific Ocean."

THE LOOT: Graft, corruption, black marketeering, misappropriation of U.S. aid funds and waste are common in South Korea. Recently in the South Korean army six generals and 200 other officers were accused of misappropriating military supplies and of embezzling public funds. An example of waste through lack of planning was the expenditure of $1,150,000 for two limestone crushing plants when it was later found that enormous natural deposits of already crushed limestone were lying on the surface of the ground.

Syngman Rhee's U-S.-supported "free world" is a thorough-going police state. Last December Rhee railroaded through the Assembly a blanket National Security Law after evicting the Opposition members. He has warned all political parties they will be outlawed if they fail to report to the government all their activities.

Last month the government closed the newspaper **Kyunghyang Shinmun**, supported by the Catholic church, for criticizing administration policy, and indicted the publisher and the editor on charges of "inciting to violence." The Most Rev. Paul Kinam Ro, Roman Catholic Bishop of Seoul, was among those who protested in vain the shutdown of the paper.

THE PHILIPPINES: The chaos in South Korea is almost matched by that in the Philippines, another corner of the "free world" militarily tied to the U.S. There 16 persons closely associated with President Carlos Garcia were accused in the Senate on May 19 of making fortunes through "influence peddling;" the Manila press has charged that the customs and internal revenue offices are riddled with graft; inflation is rife and living costs are rising skyhigh; and despite abundant mineral wealth, industrialization is so far behind that iron ore is being shipped to Japan for processing.

Garcia has attributed the lack of industrialization to shortage of dollars, insufficient U.S. investments and Washington's refusal to settle the Philippines' wartime claims against the U.S. totaling $972,000,000.

There is deep bitterness over the independent status of U.S. bases in the Islands and the unfair advantage extended to American investors by granting them equal trade rights with Filipinos. The popular Manila **Chronicle** on May 13 advocated ending the current negotiations on expanding U.S. bases and on court jurisdiction over American military personnel. It asked the Philippine Congress to espouse neutrality and declare U.S. bases a threat to national sovereignty and said:

"Let us do our utmost to expose the essential hypocrisy of American policy in the Philippines, and tell the world that the basic design of the U.S. here . . . is to use her bases to perpetuate her suzerainty over the country."

BOOM IN LAOS: Besides South Korea and the Philippines, the little kingdom of Laos, for example, "has been ecstatically drowning in American aid," resulting in "a rather weird boom, based on nothing more than cash on hand and an assumption that there is more to come" (**Wall Street Journal**, April 9). While the people starve, the **Journal** said that "sleek Cadillacs, Buicks and Fords" have been imported and are cluttering up the few miles of highways. Other imports have included such items as feather dusters and fishing tackle.

A House foreign aid watchdog group reported after an investigation three months ago such fantastic graft by aid recipients as: A foreign motor pool bought enough tires from the U.S. in one year to put 44 tires on each truck; American building material for military construction being used for building houses for foreign civilians; and one U.S.-aided installation had a 185-year supply of a single ammunition item, and another installation had only one 2-1/2-ton truck engine carburetor in stock for an entire army. —**Kumar Goshal**

Damn the torpedoes!

On the Moonlight Cruise
Friday Eve., June 12
(See Page 9)

Playboys of the Western World

Charles Malik, President of the UN General Assembly, made the following remarks in an interview in Presbyterian Life:

I AM DEEPLY PERTURBED by the softness and complacency, and, you might even add, the thoughtlessness that prevails in the West at the present moment. The West has moved from one retreat to another in all fields, not just military and political. I do not find adequate resolve or thoughtfulness to stem this trend. The West is too soft, too self-satisfied, too blind, too paralyzed and anesthetized morally to act with vigor at the critical points in life and the world . . .

A person, or a culture or a civilization, cannot rise above its inmost principles. In the Western world the principle is a higher and higher standard of living, more and more comfortable existence, nothing great, nothing historically profound—Nothing! That's why Communism seems to win everywhere. Because it seems to have something. You talk to a Communist, and he believes in something. You talk to a Westerner; he believes in nothing.

THE SLOGAN COMES TO LIFE: 'MAKE OUR LAND A GARDEN'

China spring planting aims at new record crops

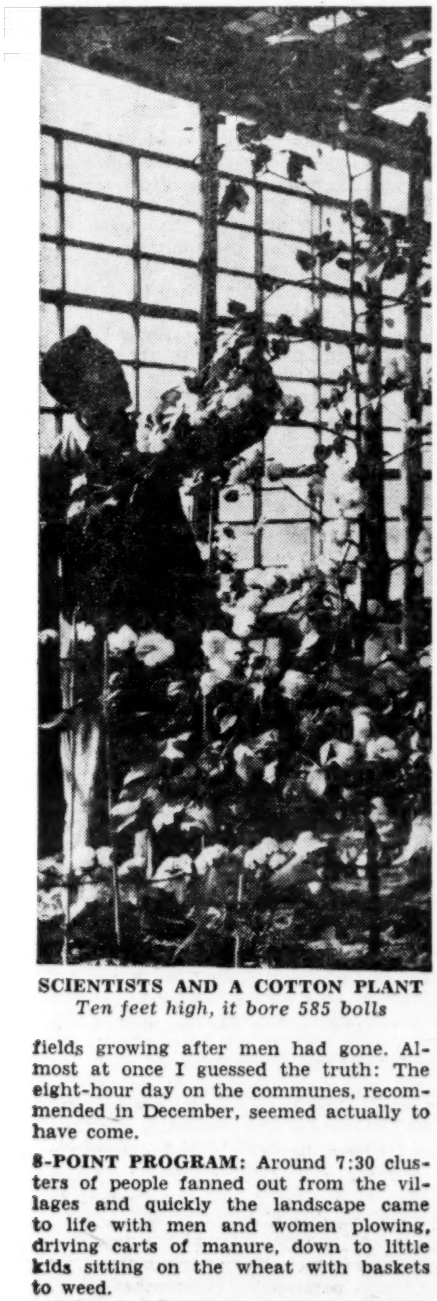
By Anna Louise Strong
Guardian staff correspondent

PEKING

SPRING IS IN FULL stride across China, with the rice already transplanted in the south and the plowing for spring wheat well along in the Manchurian north. Recently, as I came by train from Hankow to Peking across the winter wheat areas of Honan, I was struck by three changes this year.

First was the unbroken stretch of wheat to the horizon, with its wide bands of "close-planted grain" thick as grass, separated by narrow paths for access. Next was the prevalence everywhere on hills or uneven ground of newly planted small trees: I was especially pleased by the pink flowering fruit trees which gave a charming background to the massive new railway station in Chengchow. The slogan: "Make our land a garden" seems to take root. So does the North China Plain slogan: "Make the land smooth as a mirror."

What really startled me was the absence of human beings for an hour after sun-up. The sun rose round and red about 6:30 and shone for an hour on that flat, combed carpet of green, so empty of human life that my mind rushed to accounts of catastrophe, and of wheat fields growing after men had gone. Almost at once I guessed the truth: The eight-hour day on the communes, recommended in December, seemed actually to have come.



SCIENTISTS AND A COTTON PLANT
Ten feet high, it bore 585 bolls

8-POINT PROGRAM: Around 7:30 clusters of people fanned out from the villages and quickly the landscape came to life with men and women plowing, driving carts of manure, down to little kids sitting on the wheat with baskets to weed.

I do not suppose that anyone will stick to an eight-hour day when the busy season reaches its height, but they certainly seemed to start with it last week in Honan. I doubt whether ever before in the past 2,000 years, those peasants let the sun beat them to the fields by an hour.

MEMBERS OF AN AGRICULTURAL COOP WORK AT THRESHING PART OF LAST YEAR'S BUMPER WHEAT HARVEST
This year more intensive cultivation will grow more on the same land with the same labor

China's agricultural scientists are writing articles on the methods which secured last year's bumper crop, estimated at 375,000,000 tons of basic grains, as against 185,000,000 tons in 1957. (Potatoes and sweet potatoes are included, since they also are ground into bread: they rate as four tons to a single ton of wheat.)

What they call the "eight-point-program" contains only the methods recognized everywhere as sound practice—deep plowing, fertilizing, watering, seed selection, cultivation, etc.,—but the Chinese carry them now much further than most countries and are testing very extravagant limits in experimental plots, where they go to what most nations would call "extremes." The Vice-Minister of Agriculture Liu Jiu-lung describes the methods in a recent article.

REBUILDING SOIL: "Deep-plowing" is in general from 12 to 18 inches, which is deep in most countries. Experimental plots may go down four to six feet. This is done with special implements, of which many have been invented, and the soil must then be fertilized in layers all the way down. It amounts to a complete rebuilding of soil worn down in thousands of years.

This deep-plowing is intended to provide loose, aerated soil, warming the seed from below as well as from above, and enticing the roots deep down: wheat that normally goes a dozen inches may go from four to six feet, with corresponding strength above. It also makes possible the extreme "close planting" and is said to kill most of the weeds.

Heavy fertilizing is the next item. Fertilizer is mainly organic, including human nightsoil and manure from animals and birds. Some chemical fertilizer of various kinds is added, and also the mud from pond bottoms, "green manure" from plants, and broken buildings with their rotted thatch and smoke-impregnated clay walls.

According to the Vice-Minister, an average of 82.5 long tons per acre was last year applied all over China. This incredible figure is confirmed by the Crop-Seed-Cultivation Institute of the Academy of Science, which gives 50 to 150 tons per acre as the figure for 1958.

IRRIGATION: Because of the water-conservation drive in the winter of 1957-58, in which tens of millions of people took part for weeks, 60% of all China's cultivated area was last year "irrigated." This is probably another world record, but the term "irrigated" must not be taken to mean the finished irrigation in which water goes by gravity to the fields. Some of it consists only in water storage in wells and ponds, from which pails still must carry it to fields. This situation is being rapidly remedied by various kinds of pumps.

What is called "close-planting" goes far beyond the density in most lands. In general, the plants are put in twice or three times as thick as formerly, a practice possible only because the soil is soft and fertilized deep down. Experimental plots do research into how densely crops may be grown: They plant so densely that special means to ventilate and admit sun have to be devised. Sweet potatoes are often grown in artificially heaped hills, which make possible potatoes in several depths in the same spot.

By such methods, which the West would find excessively laborious, the Chinese seek a bigger crop from the same area and without much more than their usual labor. They also wage determined war on pests and claim to have eliminated rust in wheat and caterpillars on rice and to be now engaged in "war" against eleven other diseases.

MAKE-DO METHODS: China's advance is still without benefit of mechanization, but various inventions and steps in what is called "semi-mechanization" are developing fast. Thus there are a dozen different kinds of "rice-transplanters" which plant rice many times as fast as it was done by hand alone. To handle last year's bumper crop, tens of millions of carts, wheel-barrows and water-wheels were put on ball-bearings, hand-hammered in crude rural shops, and thousands of miles of local "railway" was made with wooden rails, in absence of steel, to get the crop to the county towns. These are admitted makeshifts but much better than the carry-pole.

Urgent appeal for Algerian refugees

Special to the Guardian

LONDON

IN A WORLD-WIDE appeal to governments and organizations, the Tunisian, Moroccan and Algerian Red Crescent committees described the plight of some 220,000 Algerian civilians—including 100,000 children—after what was for many their fifth winter as refugees.

In Morocco 90,000 are existing or dying in tents and shacks, some within sight of their decaying homes and dried-up fields in the "Forbidden Zones" on the Algerian side of the border "where it is death now to be seen moving."

In the Tunisian settlements most of the 130,000 "absolutely destitute" Algerians live unprotected in rags of clothing on open hills, and the 400 tents available are "a luxury reserved for the sick and women during childbirth." When the refugee flood began Tunisia's economy was already ruined by its own war of liberation; the Moroccan Red Crescent has had to "direct much of its funds and energy into the relief of famine victims in Morocco itself."

WHAT IS NEEDED: The appeal for these "most miserable of today's humanity" stated: "Women who were sturdy matrons a year or two ago are now old, bent and withered crones. Children are growing up with all the terrible and ineradicable signs of prolonged malnutrition . . ." Meanwhile in Algeria itself, according to a French official report quoted from Paris' **Le Monde**, a million civilians driven from their homes into "regroupment centers" are "in imminent danger of famine."

In addition to clothing and blankets ("We would so gladly have your oldest clothes") the appeal said minimum monthly needs to prevent starvation and disease are 120 tons of fats, 1,900 of corn, 195 of sugar, 95 of soap, and a daily 1/2-pint of milk per child.

These gifts received so far this year were listed: 100 lbs. of tinned meat from Holland, 3,500 lbs. of used clothing from Norway and Switzerland, clothing and $12,000 from Britain, 5.000 lbs. of clothing and medicine from Yugoslavia, and some 200 tons of clothing, food and medicines from the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and East Germany which also sent mobile hospital units and ambulances.

WHERE TO SEND IT: Noting their "growing debt of gratitude to the Eastern peoples who give openly and freely," the appeal said the Algerian people "are wondering what reasons prevent the Western countries" from doing likewise. It pleaded for the refugees' suffering to be seen as "something that transcends all considerations of political advantage . . . Do not please expect our people to think as politicians in the cold war." It was emphasized that relief is distributed "only to civilian refugees and not to fighting men who are resting."

Red Crescent addresses are 1 Av. de Carthage, Tunis; 84 Av. Joffre, Casablanca, Morocco; and the Algerian, 94 Rue de Serbie, Tunis.

• • •

ON MAY 20 it was announced at United Nations headquarters in New York that 31 nations have responded to a General Assembly resolution to give intensive assistance to all refugees in the world, including those from Algeria. The participating governments have agreed to observe a World Refugee Year beginning next month.

The day after the UN announcement a two-day White House conference on aid to world refugees was held in Washington under the sponsorship of President Eisenhower. More than 160 representatives of welfare agencies and charitable groups attended.

While these are welcome developments, the appeal of the Red Crescent committees emphasized the emergency needs of the Algerian refugees and GUARDIAN readers are urged to send what they can to the above addresses immediately. Readers can also write to the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland, urging immediate assistance to the Algerian refugees.

BOOKS

Why Spain cannot die

TO THOSE OF THE Spain Generation who made their first big commitment to the cause of freedom during the War in Spain (1936-39), **The Struggle for Madrid*** is a book of tremendous fascination and of much importance to new generations reaching political awareness.

It can be read on two levels.

As a dispassionate history in the classical style, it develops a study of the Madrid Campaign which first inflicted military defeat on international fascism. The author, Robert G. Colodny, himself a Spanish War veteran and now a history professor in Kansas, carried Tacitus and Thucydides in his battle kit and followed their example in reporting only the truth as backed by the evidence.

HIS ACCOUNT details the resistance which made the slogan "**No Pasaran!**" a battle cry of the world anti-fascist movement. It tells of the International Brigades which proved with their valor that he fights best who fights consciously for the people; and how in the crucible of battle and in the cauldron of political ferment a popular front coalesced to hold back the constantly reinforced armies of fascism for three vitally important years. On this level, **The Struggle for Madrid** is a book for all, but especially for students of political and military history.

ON ANOTHER LEVEL, **The Struggle for Madrid** is a book whose footnotes alone may hold one absorbed for hours. Prof. Colodny has browsed through hundreds of diaries, memoirs, reports, letters and personal interviews, rare documents and eye-witness accounts and has distilled their essence to recreate the thinking and actions of men on both sides of the war. Here are words of trade union militiamen, Irish Internationals, Nazi fliers of the Condor Legion, Soviet military observers and fascist generals, Republican leaders—partisans of democracy and mercenaries of fascism alike.

PROF. COLODNY'S BOOK is particularly appropriate reading in this Spring of 1959, because in the 20th anniversary year of the betrayal and fall of Madrid, a new generation is taking up the old battle. This new rising anti-Franco movement is not a continuation of the divisions of 1936-39: the sons and daughters of people on both sides are now anti-Franco. Yet what is happening today, after 20 years of Franco fascist misrule, cannot be understood without knowledge of the war of 20 years ago.

To present generations and the Spanish War vets as well, the recent fate of a battle comrade of the author of this book provides a link to the past. Leoncio Pena fought in the Spanish War, and (like the author) also fought in the U.S. Army in World War II. He made an excellent military record in the Pacific. After World War II, Pena returned to Spain to rejoin the fight against Franco. He went back as a trade unionist. Recently he was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison. His crime? He helped organize the May 5 Day of National Reconciliation in 1958, which brought out Spaniards on a scale unequalled since the fall of the Republic, to demonstrate their unity for freedom and the right to determine their own futures.

FRANCO'S FEAR is betrayed by the vengeance of the sentence against Pena. Prof. Colodny's book makes one feel again the fire which forged the steel of men like Pena, which strikes terror to the heart of a Franco today and gives strength to Spanish people of all sides who today oppose Franco and all he represents.

—Harold Smith

**THE STRUGGLE FOR MADRID, by Robert G. Colodny. Paine-Whitman Publishers, 1182 Broadway, New York 1, N.Y. 256 pp. $6.*

A world without Marx?

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I should like to call to your readers' attention the following facts regarding the book advertised in the GUARDIAN as **A World Without Jews** by Karl Marx:

- The title is a scurrilous fabrication of the editor-publisher.
- The work is a translation (and a wretched one, at that!) of a critical review by Marx of two works on the Jewish question by Bruno Bauer. It is torn from its historical context so that an important early work of historical materialism is made to assume the aspect of an anti-Semitic diatribe.
- The advertisement refers to this edition as "the first book presentation in English." Readers who are familiar with the earlier Stenning translation will know that this is also untrue.

It is a great pity that an enforceable code of ethics for publishers does not exist.

Alfred Evenitsky

•

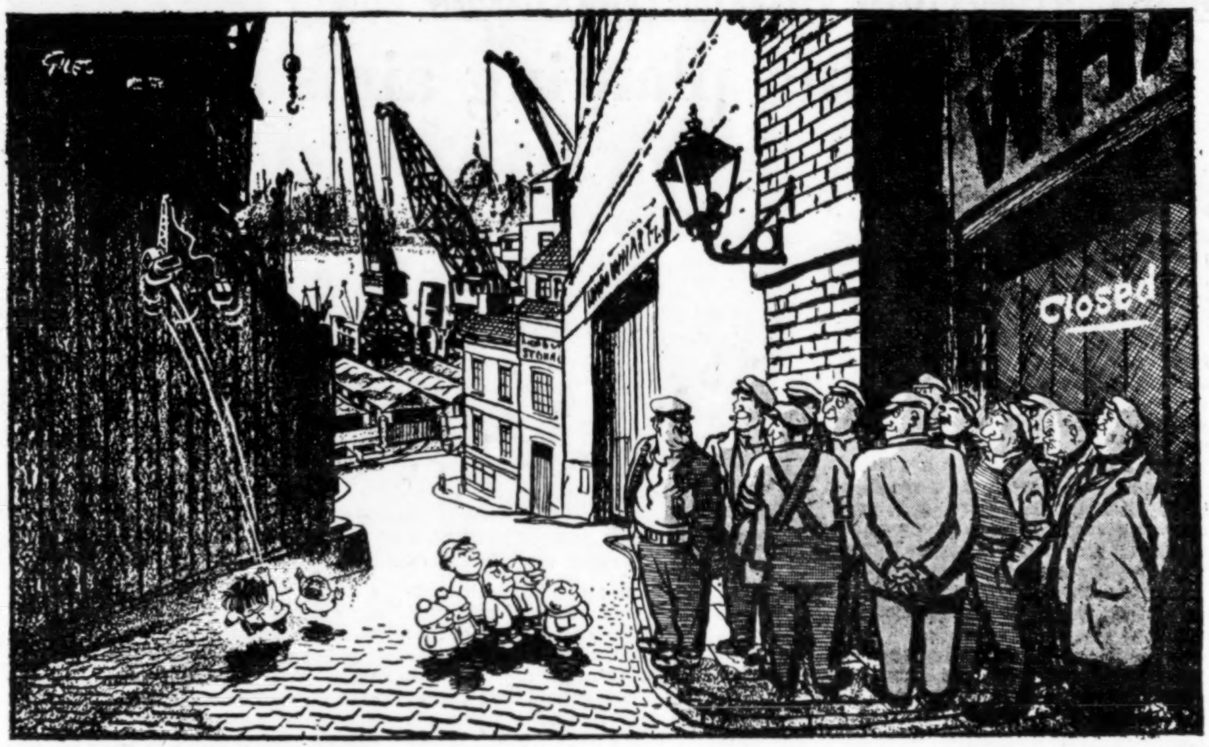
NEW YORK, N.Y.

One could enter into a rather long discussion of the questions involved in this matter but since brevity is important in a letter like this, let me simply set down some points in a more or less logical order.

- Karl Marx never wrote any such thing as **A World Without Jews.** No such phrase appears in anything ever written by Karl Marx.
- The matter translated for this slanderous publication is pulled entirely out of its context; is poorly translated and only partially given.
- Marx's comments at this late date are almost unintelligible without reference to the book he was reviewing. Marx's review consisted of three sections, and not two; the third section brought Marx's comments to a close with the demand that the Jews of Germany be given full political rights to which, in his opinion, they were completely entitled. This part of Marx's review is not included in the volume advertised. It would contradict the claims in the advertisement and in the book's foreword.

S. A. Russell

A review of this book, refuting the claims, will appear in a forthcoming issue of the GUARDIAN.—Ed.



Giles, Sunday Express, London

"Cargo of Crime Comics from the States in Dock A . . . Can we break strike and unload, please?"

JAN BROD vs. ADAM MICKIEWICZ

The exiles of London

FUTURE TO LET* is a comedy of political intrigue between Polish factions operating in London. Its author is one Jerzy Peterkiewicz, who fled the Germans from Poland in 1940, got to England and now lectures on Slavonic and Eastern European studies at the University of London.

There could be a rhyming relationship between this chap and Adam Mickiewicz, the Polish patriot-poet of 100 years or so ago, but the similarity would end there. Adam stumped Europe for Poland's cause for some 20 years up to 1855. Jerzy in less than 20 years has come to view maneuverings of the new Poles vs. the old for British favor as a kind of comic opera—which he enjoys hugely through the amused participation on both sides by a London free-lance named Lancelot Thawroe.

The foregoing is simply to put this book in its place; it is not to say that it isn't well-plotted, well-stocked with ardent though quite mature sex angles, and enjoyable reading if you have time to laze. Some of the political crisscrosses are even reminiscent of Chesterton's classic spy spoof, **The Man Who Was Thursday.** Lending libraries will love it.

**FUTURE TO LET, by Jerzy Peterkiewicz. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 230 pp. $3.75.*

•

DORIS LESSING'S Retreat to Innocence,* originally published in London in 1956 and now reprinted here as Liberty Book Club's current Prometheus Paperbook, is a rich and full-bodied treatment of the same theme of which **Future to Let** is a carefree caricature.

Retreat to Innocence involves an English girl of the post-war "angry" generation with a Czech self-exile in London, a writer named Jan Brod, Jewish and a Communist. Since Miss Lessing is herself a Marxist, and as the writer of perhaps a dozen novels since 1949 is accounted "the best of England's angry young men," her novel is uniquely understanding of each of her principal characters and also of the social forces responsible for each. It is a beautifully written book which may be read at a gallop for its emotional content, but deserves measured re-reading for its insights into the motives and conflicts of today's world.

THE INTELLECTUAL TURMOIL reflected in Jan Brod is in good part that which has afflicted most thinking socialists since the end of the Stalin era. The girl, formally well-educated but disdainful at first of "politics," verges toward understanding of his mode of thought and, loving him enormously, becomes deeply compassionate for him in the conflicts of his life. When he decides to return home, however, she turns again to her young man from the Home Office and trips to the altar with six bridesmaids, flower girls, choir, white satin and all. Yet it is not really so blithe as that; the world to which she is returning now troubles her. She wishes "something" might happen—"I can't make a move out of all this for myself, but if something happened I would be pushed out. Yes, yes, I'd like it. I'd understand it. I'd be a part of it. Because of Jan Brod."

IN THE BOOK **Declaration,** a compilation of the views of eight of Britain's "angry young men" (E. P. Dutton, N.Y., 1958, $3.50), Doris Lessing (the only woman included) said this for herself: "Once a writer has a feeling of responsibility, as a human being, for the other human beings he influences, it seems to me he must become a humanist, and must feel himself as an instrument of change . . . if a writer accepts this responsibility, he must see himself, to use the socialist phrase, as an architect of the soul, and it is a phrase which none of the old 19th century novelists would have shied away from."

Retreat to Innocence follows its author's credo to perfection; nor does it shy away from any problem implicit in its theme—including that of venturing a socialist understanding of a Stalin (done allegorically, in a novel Jan Brod writes hoping for publication in England).

—John T. McManus

**RETREAT TO INNOCENCE, by Doris Lessing. Michael Joseph, London. Liberty Book Club, 100 W. 23 St., N.Y., 11. Paper. 334 pp. $1.85; ($1 plus 25c postage and handling to Liberty Book Club members).*

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School integration

(Continued from Page 1)

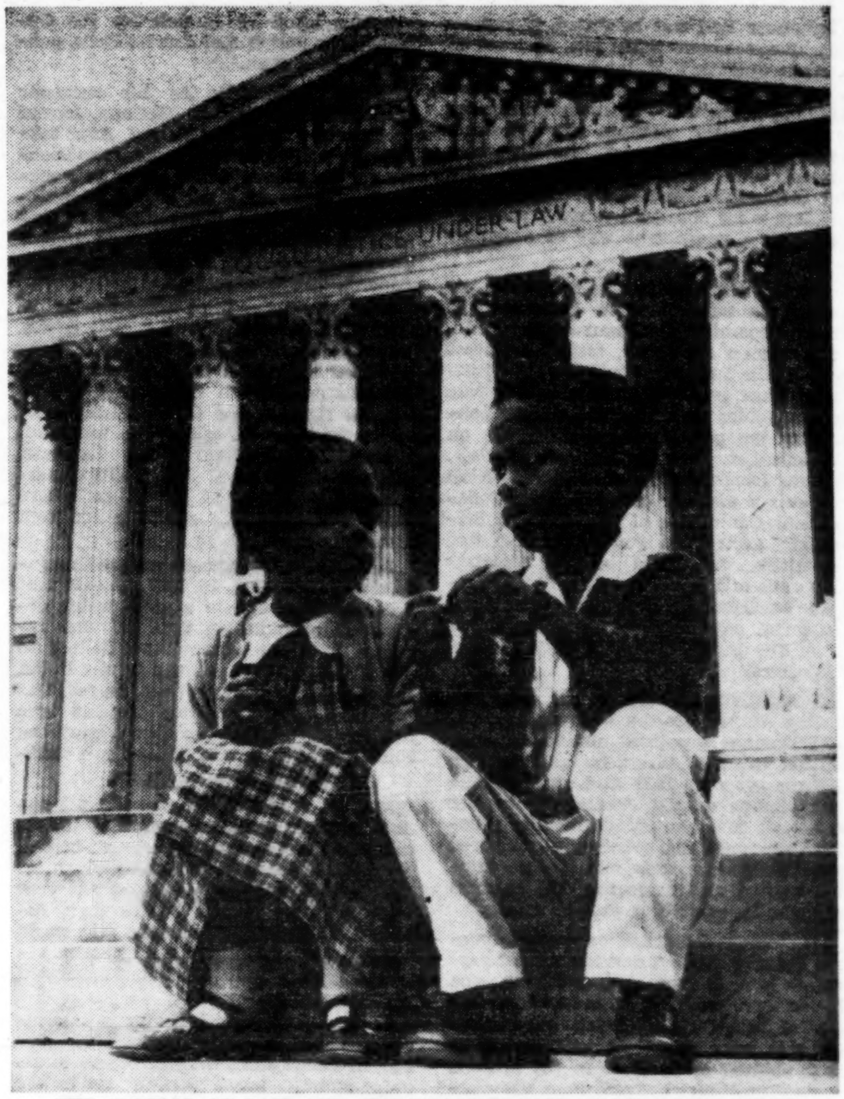
must be added the fact that desegregation of a school district does not ordinarily mean the integration of all, or even most of its pupils. In many of the Border states residential segregation still condemns thousands of Negro children to separate, and inferior schools. And in the 19 school districts of the old Confederate states where some integration has been started, it has been kept to mere token proportions. In three of the major cities of North Carolina, for instance—Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston Salem—school authorities have officially abandoned the segregation policy, but the result has been the admission of only 16 Negro youngsters to classes with whites.

The chronology of desegregation efforts reveals that of the 802 districts where the jimcrow wall has been breached, 450 had taken the step by the end of 1956. In 1957 another 270 were added. In 1958 the addition droped to 60. Thus far in 1959, 22 districts have changed over and the prospect is that only two more (Miami, Fla., and Charlottesville, Va.) will join this number when schools open in the fall.

RUIN THE SCHOOLS FIRST: As the desegregation movement has been carried deeper into the heartland of the South, the resistance has stiffened and the returns for effort expended have become smaller. In four Southern states, embracing almost one-fourth of the Negro population of the nation—Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia—the political tribunes of white supremacy still shout "Never!" and the ruination of the entire public school system looms as a real prospect before court desegregation orders are carried out.

As a result of all this, the number of Negro pupils actually attending school with white children in previously restricted areas is about 140,000—less than 5% of the 2,970,344 affected by the decision.

A complex of economic and political factors, rooted deeply in the history of the South, serves to explain the slow pace of progress and the difficult road ahead. Where a political oligarchy based on plantation agriculture still maintains unrivalled sway over the politics of a state, the resistance to integration has been the brashest and most effective.



THE SYMBOL OF LAW AND THE REALITY SOMETIMES DON'T MESH
Patricia, 5, and Allan Bradford, 6, outside the Supreme Court in Washington

THE GEORGIA SYSTEM: There is little doubt that in Georgia such a city as Atlanta could begin some school integration without major difficulty. But the county unit system vests control in the small rural counties; an Atlantan's vote is ordinarily worth but one-seventeenth the vote of a resident of a sparsely populated South Georgia cotton county. Thus, the legislature, in passing a series of laws in defiance of the Court, may not express the views of the larger cities, but it binds them to its folly nevertheless.

For this reason, the success of integration in the Deep South states will eventually depend on efforts to alter the whole undemocratic system of political representation. And part of the battle between backward rural and more progressive urban interests will take the form of the fight over enfranchisement of the Negro.

THERE IS HOPE: A significant multiplication of the Negro vote in the cities, where it is now concentrated, and the beginnings of penetration into rural areas, where it is now almost everywhere forbidden, will serve to sharpen the social conflict of which the school fight is a part.

The recent formation in Atlanta of HOPE, Inc. (Help Our Public Education), a citizens committee to prevent school closings, and the development earlier of similar committees in Virginia and Arkansas, indicates that the forces are present in the South to challenge the extreme racists.

To recognize that they are still in the very first stages of organization and effectiveness is not to disparage the part they soon must play if the South is to be rescued from the blight of the demagogues who now lead it astray.

They must play the part because what is at stake—equality before the law—is of no less importance to them, and the nation, than to the Negro principals in the cases before the courts.

TO COMPLETE 3-YEAR TERM

Thompson back in prison after Court bars plea

ROBERT G. THOMPSON, a Communist Party leader, surrendered in New York District Court May 20 to complete a four-year term for contempt. The sentence grew out of his failure to appear to begin a three-year Smith Act term in 1951. He was arrested in California in 1953 and served his Smith Act term, plus 19 months of his contempt sentence.

He was released in 1957 pending an appeal for a Supreme Court review of his contempt sentence. The Court, however, for a second time refused to accept the case for review. Thompson maintained that his health would be endangered by a return to prison. He suffered a near-fatal injury when struck in the head with a lead pipe by a fellow prisoner in the Federal House of Detention in New York in 1953.

The less beat generation

TAKING THEM all in all, I find in the generation between the ages of 15 and 25 more young men and women whom I can like and respect than I do among my contemporaries.

—**Sir John Wolfenden,** British educator

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Admiral Strauss

(Continued from Page 1)

tiveness which led to the removal of scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer.

WITHHELD INFORMATION: Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) recounted his running fight with Strauss as chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. He accused Strauss of "deliberate efforts to avoid keeping the joint committee fully and currently informed" by withholding "key information" until its disclosure would serve his purposes. In 1956, Anderson recalled, Strauss released to the press an announcement that the U.S. had developed a "clean bomb" without notifying the committee. Also, the committee learned of an agreement to exchange atomic "secrets" with Britain only a day before President Eisenhower signed it.

Anderson also cried foul over correspondence on political matters which Strauss stamped "classified" and warned the Senator he could not disclose any of it without violating the security laws.

Although Strauss was officially cleared of wrongdoing in the Dixon-Yates affair, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) told the committee he "bore prime responsibility for the mess." The mess came to light in 1955 as a maneuver by the Administration to undercut the Tennessee Valley Authority by contracting with a private group to furnish power in the Memphis, Tenn., area. The contract was to be let by the AEC to Dixon-Yates, a subsidiary of two holding companies, but fell through when it was discovered that an employe of the bank scheduled to finance the deal had been hired by the Budget Bureau to analyze TVA records. The banker testified that Strauss knew of the whole deal.

Strauss answered Kefauver: "I thought the Dixon-Yates contract was a good contract then, and I still do."

VINDICTIVENESS: Some claimed that Strauss' campaign against Oppenheimer, which resulted in barring the scientist from "classified" information, discouraged other scientists from government work. Dr. Hill gave "personal vindictiveness" as Strauss' motive. He said: "Oppenheimer had not hesitated to express his disagreement with Mr. Strauss on certain questions of fundamental policy . . . During Congressional hearings in 1949, Oppenheimer had made mincemeat out of Strauss' position of opposition to the shipments [of radio-isotopes abroad] and Strauss never forgave him for this public humiliation." Re-hashing old left wing charges against Oppenheimer was a convenient way of removing a critic.

Strauss reverted to the tactics at the committee hearing when Dr. David R. Inglis, incoming chairman of the Fedn. of American Scientists, testified against him. While Inglis outlined his opposition to Strauss' policies, Strauss held before him a folder marked "top secret" containing the government security file on the scientist. Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), reading from the file, asked Inglis: "Were you ever a member of the Citizens Independent Committee of the Arts and Sciences?" And: "Did you know that this committee was listed by the Attorney General's office as subversive?" The largest contributor to Scott's successful senatorial campaign was the Pew family of the Sun Oil Co., staunch Strauss supporters.

BIG BUSINESS: Strauss has been the darling of the wealthy ever since President Truman appointed him to the commission in 1946. When he assumed the chairmanship in 1953 and at the same time became special Presidential adviser on atomic matters, Strauss was in a position to enact his policies of full speed ahead on nuclear tests, minimizing radiation hazard and protecting big business interests in exploiting atomic energy.

Throughout his term on the commission Strauss opposed development of gas-cooled atomic reactors, although the British were working on it and Congress needled him for an American program. But last year when General Dynamics Corp. showed an interest in the project, Strauss' position changed. Four days before he left office, June 26, 1958, he let a contract to General Dynamics over 18 other companies. Soon after, three "Strauss men" left the AEC for General Dynamics. They were: Dr. Frederic De Hoffmann, scientist; C. Arthur Roland, attorney hired by Strauss for the Oppenheimer purge; and Everett Holls, public relations man.

MISINFORMATION: As his successor Strauss chose John A. McCone, former president of the Bechtel Corp. After taking office, McCone let a contract to Bechter for an atomic power plant in Philadelphia to house a gas-cooled reactor—to be built by General Dynamics. W. Kenneth Davis, head of the atomic reactor division of the AEC, then took a job with Bechtel.

To conduct the band according to his own score, Strauss had to silence critics. He handled Congress deftly by making decisions under his authority as special Presidential adviser. Some scientists he quieted through the Oppenheimer case; others he shunted aside. One was Prof. Hermann J. Muller, Nobel Laureate, whom Strauss barred from a UN conference because he was known to believe that harmful genetic effects result from atomic fallout.

For the public Strauss offered misinformation. On Aug. 19, 1957, he said that "the luminous dial of a wrist watch delivers more radiation than all that received from the accumulated fallout to date." Agreement with the Soviet Union to ban nuclear weapons tests, he felt, was unwise because inspection systems were not feasible and you couldn't trust the Russians, anyhow. On this he ran counter even to John Foster Dulles.

WALL ST. TRAINING: Strauss' pet answer to those worried about bomb fallout was the development of "clean" bombs. He floated this idea in 1956 although, as Dr. Hill pointed out, he knew we were testing "dirty" bombs at the time. Although scientists throughout the world have since demolished the notion, as recently as July 1, 1958, Strauss reiterated the "clean' bomb idea.

Strauss acquired his ability to maneuver in Wall Street. He was born 63 years ago in Charleston, W. Va., where locals pronounced his name "Straws" and he has held to that pronunciation ever since. On completing school he went on the road as a shoe salesman for his father's company. On a trip to Washington in 1917 he landed a job with Herbert Hoover's Belgian Relief Commission. After World War I, he traveled to Europe as Hoover's secretary; Robert A. Taft was staff counsel.

In 1919, through the offices of Hoover's friend, Mortimer Schiff, Strauss got a job with the Wall Street banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Later he married the daughter of one of the partners and eventually became a partner himself.

DRY LAND ADMIRAL: As a member of the Naval Reserve, he was called up after Pearl Harbor and placed in the office of Secy. of the Navy James Forrestal, a former banker, as lieutenant commander in charge of interdepartmental work on atomic energy. Before the war was over, he had been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral without a single bull's-eye on an enemy ship.

In 1946 President Truman named him to the AEC. And in 1953, at the suggestion of Secy. of the Treasury George Humphrey, Eisenhower appointed him chairman.

Strauss maintains an apartment in New York City and one in a Washington hotel. But where he calls home is Brandy Rock, a large house on a knoll overlooking his 1,500-acre farm in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Strauss summed up his philosophy as Secy. of Commerce on Feb. 11 when he urged a group of businessmen in Chicago to "help defend our economy" by resisting "unwarranted" wage demands. But, he cautioned the employers, be prompt and generous in recognizing labor leaders who defend free enterprise in their contact with communists. He said government and business must join forces to fight an international trade war with the Soviet Union.

We have just begun to fight!

Friday Eve., June 12
(See Page 9)

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FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 8:30 p.m. Sponsors: Phila. Associates, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

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Speaker: **DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN** Sat., June 13, 8:30 p.m. Don. 75c, students 50c. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum, 1303 W. Girard Av.

BALTIMORE

DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN on "Political Commitment & the Writer: Sholokov vs. Dr. Zhivago" at Workmen's Circle Educational Center, 4303 Park Hts. Av., Fri., June 5, 9 p.m. Sponsor: Liberty Book Club Forum.

NEW YORK

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Guardian Boat Ride,
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(See ad page 9)
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PUBLICATIONS

JEWISH CURRENTS June issue just out, features Paul Novick's Correspondence from Moscow, Schappes on Berlin Crisis and Rumanian situation, 2 articles on Youth March For Integration, I. Goldberg on Jewish Education and Survival. Also book & film reviews, Editor's Diary and other departments. Subscriptions $3 yearly ($3.50 outside USA); single copies 35c. Jewish Currents, 22 E. 17 St., NYC 3, Dept. G.

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THE GALLERY

KURT ROSSMEISL, former Nazi army lieutenant who escaped from a POW camp here in 1945, is back in custody and says he will fight to remain in this country. His escape, he says, was easy. "Prisoners who are officers are paid $20 a month in script. I'd spend my script at the PX for cigarets at 13c a pack. Then I'd sell them for a dollar a carton (in real money). I saved $180 that way."

He adds: "They trusted me. They didn't think I'd escape. One day I swiped a shirt before they painted 'PW' on it. I put it in a suitcase and threw the suitcase into a pushcart. I walked right through the gates to a woods 70 yards away."

He went to Chicago, he says, because GIs told him "New York wasn't a real American city—too many foreigners there." After assuming the name "Frank Ellis," he got numerous jobs as a waiter. But, he recalls, "one of my waiter friends tipped me off on a horse. I played 50c across. I never was able to save money after that." Recently he moved to Cincinnati. "And when I was going broke, I gave myself up."

Rossmeisl says he feels like an American. He likes almost everything about this country, except that "some unions aren't quite on the level."

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Kuomintang on May 17 in Taipei predicted that the mainland government is on the road to collapse and voted to promote a revolution . . . Former Rep. Martin Dies Sr. says that former President Harry S. Truman is "a colossal hypocrite" for calling him a "demagogue" for his activities as chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Dies adds: "Anyone who let the Communists hoodwink him as Truman did, and who would refer to Stalin as 'my pal Joey' ought to be the last person in the world to call anyone un-American." . . . A House appropriations subcommittee investigating spending by the United States Information Agency discovered that in 1951 the agency bought 2,800 acres of land near Wilmington, N.C., for a radio installation. It spent money to improve the land and bought equipment, but in 1953 it abandoned the project. Three years later the government sold the land for which it had paid $83 an acre, for about $57 an acre. Last summer the USIA decided it really needed the station and got a $10,000,000 appropriation to build a new one. Agency officials have selected a 6,000-acre site near Greenville, N.C., for the station and propose to pay $100-an-acre for the land, some of which is swampy. The total project will cost $26,200,000. Also, the USIA will spend $7,600,000 more this year for salaries and expenses than ever before.

MISS AMERICA NOMINEE
Patricia Williams, who was selected "Miss Sacramento," is the first Negro ever to win a preliminary for the "Miss America" contest.

THE INDEPENDENT TELEVISION COMPANIES ASSN. in London has issued new rules to advertisers: "Ask Mommy to Buy" commercials are banned. Also, youngsters appearing on commercials will display good manners. When they want something, they will ask for it. When they are shown eating, they will do so properly . . . TV commercials in the U.S. are also getting manners. The Federal Trade Commission ordered that the actor in the white coat selling Rolaids for indigestion will have to dress in mufti and may not be referred to as "doctor." In addition, Rolaids must stop saying that "concentrated stomach acids can burn a hole in a napkin." The FTC said this was misleading. Besides, how many people swallow napkins?

—Robert E. Light

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Phones: OL 2-6795 and 2-9033

WE MOVE YOU WITHOUT TEARS
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Vans, station wagons—24 hours, 7 days
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WANTED APT. Professional woman, 11 yr. old daughter. Close to good schools or will share with congenial family. References exchanged. Write Box 13, c/o Guardian, 197 E. 4 St., New York 9, N.Y.

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For people on restricted diets

Vitamin A	25,000 USP Units
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units
Thiamine (B-1)	10 mg.
Riboflavin (B-2)	5 mg.
Niacinamide	100 mg.
Pyridoxine (B-6)	1 mg.
Vitamin B-12	5 mcg.
Ascorbic Acid (C)	150 mg.
Calcium	103.6 mg.
Phosphorus	80.2 mg.
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Cobalt	0.1 mg.
Copper	1 mg.
Iodine	0.098 mg.
Manganese	0.954 mg.
Magnesium	5.56 mg.
Molybdenum	0.17 mg.
Potassium	4.98 mg.
Zinc	1.4 mg.

100 capsules, $4 95

MULTIPLE VITAMIN

In small, easy-to-swallow capsules

Vit. A. Palmitate	5,000 USP Units
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Vit. B-1 (Thiamine HCL)	3 mg.
Vit. B-2	2.5 mg.
Vit. B-6	0.5 mg.
Vit. C	40 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate	5 mg.
Niacinamide USP	20 mg.
Vit. B-12	2 mcg.
Folic Acid	0.25 mg.

100 capsules, $1.75

PEDIATRIC DROPS

EACH 0.6cc CONTAINS:

Vitamin A	5000 U.S.P. Units
Vitamin D (Irradiated Ergosterol)	1000 U.S.P. Units
Vitamin B-1	1 mg.
Vitamin B-2	1 mg.
Vitamin B-6	1 mg.
d-Panthenol	10 mg.
Niacinamide	10 mg.
Vitamin C	50 mg.

60cc bottlee, $2.25

HIGH POTENCY MULTIPLE VITAMINS FORMULA

For general vitamin deficiency

Vit. A (Natural)	12,500 USP Units
Vit. D (Irradiated Ergosterol)	1,000 USP Units
Vit. B-1 (Thiamine Hcl)	5 mg.
Vit. B-2	5 mg.
Niacinamide USP	30 mg.
Vit. B-12—Activity (Cobalamin Conc. N.F.)	2 mcg.
Folic Acid	0.5 mg.
Vit B-6	2 mg.
Vit. C	100 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate	10 mg.

100 capsules, $3.25

HIGH POTENCY THERAPEUTIC FORMULA

For run-down and convalescents

EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS:

Vitamin A (Fish Liver Oils)	25,000 U.S.P. units
Vitamin D (Irradiated Ergosterol)	1,000 U.S.P. units
Vitamin B-1 (Thiamin Chloride)	10 milligrams
Vitamin B-2 (Riboflavin)	5 milligrams
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	150 milligrams
Niacinamide	150 milligrams

100 capsules. $3.

HEMATINIC ANTI-ANEMIA FORMULA

High in Iron, Liver & B-12

EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS:

Ferrous Sulphate Dried U S P (Equivalent to 57.5 mg. of iron)	4.4 gr.
Liver Dessicated N F (Undefatted)	200 mg.
Stomach Powder	100 mg.
Ascorbic Acid U S P	50 mg.
Folic Acid U S P	1 mg.
Vitamin B-12 U S P	10 mcg.

100 capsules. $4

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For 35-yr.-olds and up

Vitamin A	12,500 U.S.P. Units
Vitamin D	1,000 U.S.P. Units
Vitamin B-1	5 mg.
Vitamin B-2	2.5 mg.
Vitamin B-6	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B-12 U.S.P.	1 mcg.
Vitamin C	75 mg.
Niacinamide U.S.P.	40 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate	4 mg.
Vitamin E	2 mg.
Folic Acid, U.S.P.	0.5 mg.
Dicalcium Phosphate, Anhydrous	260 mg.
Cholin Bitartrate	31.4 mg.
Inositol	15 mg.
dl-Methionine	10 mg.
Ferrous Sulfate, Dried, U.S.P.	102 mg.
Cobalt Sulfate	0.193 mg.
Copper Sulfate, Monohydrate	1.257 mg.
Manganese Sulfate, Dried	1.573 mg.
Sodium Molybdate	0.253 mg.
Potassium Iodide, U.S.P.	0.099 mg.
Potassium Sulfate	4.458 mg.
Zinc Sulfate, Dried	1.388 mg.
Magnesium Sulfate, Dried	21.583 mg.

100 capsules $3.50

VITAMIN—MINERAL

For general use

EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS:

Vitamin A (Fish Liver Oil)	5,000 U.S.P. units
Vitamin D (Irradiated Ergosterol)	1,000 U.S.P. units
Thiamin HCl U.S.P.	3 mg.
Riboflavin U.S.P.	2.5 mg.
Pyridoxine HCl	0.75 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate	5 mg.
Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.	50 mg.
Vitamin B-12 U.S.P.	1.5 mcg.
Folic Acid U.S.P.	0.34 mg.
d-alpha Tocopheryl Acetate (Vit. E.) Equiv. to 3 I.U.	
DiCalcium Phosphate Anhyd.	747 mg.
Niacinamide U.S.P.	20 mg.
Ferrou Sulfate Dried U.S.P. (Equivalent to 13.4 mg. Iron)	45.56 mg.
Postassium Iodide U.S.P.	0.133 mg.
Manganese Sulfate Dried CP	4.72 mg.
Cobalt Sulfate 7-H-20	0.49 mg.
Zinc Sulfate Dried CP	3.9 mg.
Sodium Molybdate 2-H-20	1.01 mg.
Copper Sulfate Monohyd.	2.8 mg.
Potassium Sulfate CP	11.2 mg.
Magnesium Sulfate Dried	54 mg.

100 capsules, $2.50

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Choice of chocolate, cherry or both flavors mixed

Vitamin A Acetate	2,500 U.S.P. units
Vitamin D	250 U.S.P. units
Thiamin chloride	1 mgm.
Riboflavin (as the soluble Riboflavin-5-phosphate)	0.25 mgm.
Vitami B-12 Cyanocobalamin	3 mcgm.
Ascorbic acid (as the sodium ascorbate)	30 mgm.
Pyridoxine HCl	0.1 mgm.
Niacinamide	10 mgm.
Calc. Pantothenate	1 mgm.
Cobalt (from cobalt sulfate)	0.014 mgm.
Copper (from copper sulfate)	0.07 mgm.
Iodine (from Pot. Iodide)	0.027 mgm.
Potassium (from Pot. Iodide)	0.01 mgm.
Iron (from Reduced Iron)	1 mgm.
Molybdenum (from sodium molybdate)	0.01 mgm.
Manganese (from manganese sulfate)	0.028 mgm.
Magnesium (from magnesium sulfate)	0.108 mgm.
Zinc (from zinc sulfate)	0.05 mgm.

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Thiamine Hcl. (Vit. B-1)	10 mgm.
Riboflavin (Vit. B-2)	10 mgm.
Niacinamide	100 mgm.
Calcium Pantothenate	20 mgm.
Pyridoxine Hcl.	2 mgm.
Folic Acid	1.5 mgm.
Ascorbic Acid (Vit. C)	300.0 mgm.
Vitamin B-12 (Oral Concentrate)	4.0 mcgm.
Menadione (Vitamin K. Analog)	2 mg.

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NEWSPAPER

the SPECTATOR

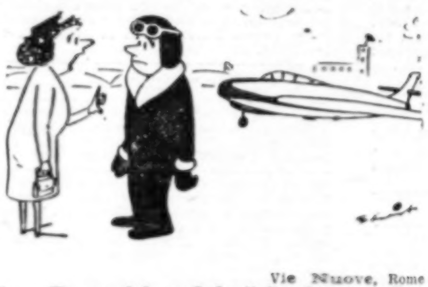
The Attractive American

LONDON

LAST SUMMER, after the Supreme Court denied the State Dept.'s authority to withold passports on political grounds, a stream of progressive Americans began flowing across the Atlantic for the first time in eight years. This year it is growing into a flood; and as these people fan out across Europe, making friendly contacts in both socialist and Washington-hogtied countries, alarm grows in the Eastland gang. Unless a legislative cork is soon provided to plug the hole in the dike, the suspicion over here that all Americans are not troglodytes or scared rabbits will grow into a certainty. The cold warriors' alarm is abundantly justified, for could this not lead via mutual respect to brotherhood and peace on earth?

Within a few days recently London was host to the Earl Robinsons' en route to Berlin to stage Earl's opera **Sandhog**; the Barrows Dunhams, Moscow-bound to huddle with Soviet philosophers; the Stephen Fritchmans, returning from the World Peace Congress at Stockholm; and the W. E. B. DuBoises, returning from China via Moscow and Stockholm. This opened our progressive tourist season with quite a bang. Item one on the agenda of them all is of course, a dash to Stratford-on-Avon to catch Paul Robeson's **Othello.** In Paul's dressing-room after the show it's a continuous performance of Old Home Week. By next month it should be possible to hold a GUARDIAN mass meeting on Piccadilly.

IF EASTLAND & CO. would for a moment stop yelling "Americanism!" and think what that tortured concept once meant (I am just dreaming here), they would see that the raising of the U.S. passport curtain came just in time to save America's tattered reputation abroad. The grateful if slightly incredulous smiles on the faces of Europeans who meet the new kind of U.S. tourists are a pleasant sight indeed. The American who either presents a paranoid distortion of today's world, or shies away whenever the conversation turns to anything remotely serious, has become a melancholy commonplace hereabouts. And you can't blame West Europeans, whose fate is clearly linked with American ideas and policies, for getting depressed about it in recent years.



Vie Nuove, Rome

". . . Be careful, and don't fly faster than 750 miles an hour."

Certainly it was about time that America shared again with less fortunate peoples the greatest living tonic in human form, Dr. DuBois. Not that he hasn't done plenty of traveling in his day—this is his 15th visit to Britain—but he was a prisoner in Brooklyn and environs from 1949 until his outward-bound visit last year. In any case W. E. B. continues to become younger in spirit as he grows older in years, and now at 91 the tonic is more rejuvenating than ever to everyone with whom he comes in contact.

TO HIM AND TO SHIRLEY GRAHAM DuBOIS, China has had the effect of a hogshead of champagne. It has made him a deeply happy man and anchored still more firmly the convictions of his incredible lifetime. He above all people on earth was uniquely equipped to grasp, and to express to others, the meaning of the new China for suffering humanity. He is going home free of the last shadow of doubt as to man's capacity to master happiness.

"This," he says, "has been a far greater experience than all the rest of my travels put together. I have seen, to an extent that I never expected to see, the practical possibility of changing what we call human nature from dog-eat-dog to cooperation. It is being done, and it is working. I am afraid that most Americans either will not listen or won't believe if they do, but that doesn't alter the fact."

People here are beginning to find out that even if progressive America is short on quantity it's long on quality.

IN ANOTHER field, an exciting sample was provided by Rev. Stephen Fritchman, who preached on May 18 to descendants of the first Unitarian congregation in the English-speaking world. Celebrating their 185th anniversary with the Los Angeles minister in the pulpit, the members of London's Essex Church seemed both startled and gratified as they queued up after service to shake his massively friendly hand. There was a scattering of Negroes, the church lying as it does on the edge of Notting Hill area where the race riots took place.

Accustomed to the "moderate" deistic brand of Unitarianism, the congregation probably expected from the pastor of a big U.S. Unitarian flock the same approach, only more so. What they got was a powerful exposition of humanistic religion, ending with a report on the participation of ministers of many faiths in the Stockholm congress (blacked out by the press here as throughout the Free World, including even Sweden itself).

Fritchman spent an afternoon discussing church and religious problems with a group of British progressive ministers, one of whom had traveled 200 miles from the north. Such meetings to share experience in every field add up to remedy for cold war; and it is good for peace that Americans who think for themselves are once again being involved in them.

—Cedric Belfrage